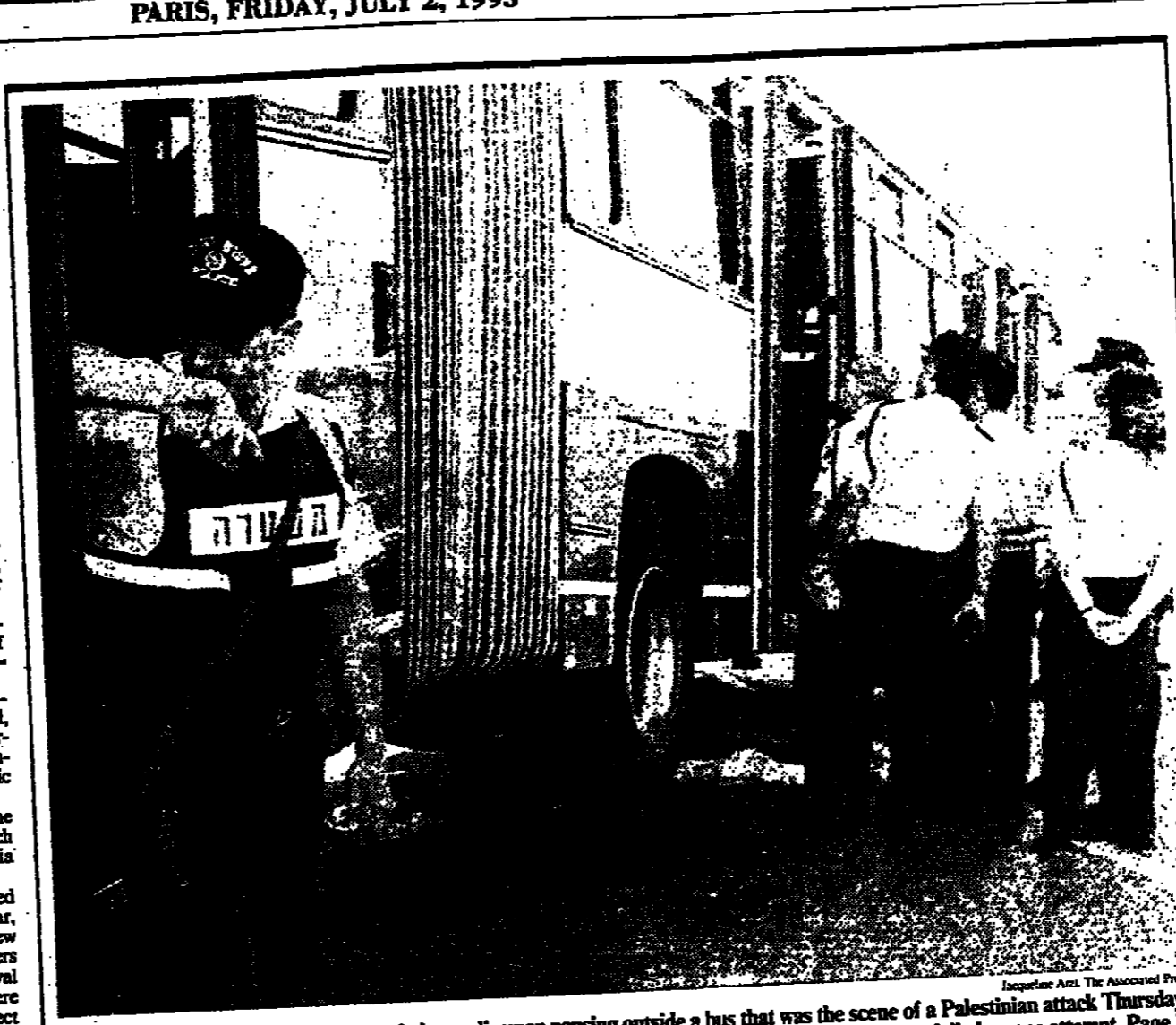


ESTABLISHED 1887

In Post-Cold War Era, A New Set of Dangers World Terrorism and Violence Decline, But Experts Warn of 'New Tribalism'

By Thomas W. Lippman Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The global headlines of this early summer have offered scant encouragement to those who believed that the end of the Cold War might lead to a new era of peace and stability, a "new world order."



JERUSALEM BUS TRAUMA — A shaken policeman pausing outside a bus that was the scene of a Palestinian attack Thursday. Two men opened fire, killing a passenger. They later hijacked a car, whose driver was killed during a failed escape attempt. Page 2.

New Trade Boss Insists on a Pact in '93

By Roger Cohen New York Times Service GENEVA — Declaring that "it is simply not good enough for international leaders to mouth good intentions about trade," Peter Sutherland became the world's top trade official on Thursday and said the core of a long-delayed world trade agreement must be hammered out in Tokyo next week.

With a Nod To Europe, Germany Cuts Interest Rates

Bonn's Spending Curbs Also Led Bundesbank To Significant Easing

By Brandon Mitchener International Herald Tribune LEIPZIG, Germany — Worried about Europe and impressed by Bonn's latest efforts to cut deficit spending, the Bundesbank on Thursday matched recent moves by Germany's neighbors to ease credit and stimulate economic growth.

Hatred of U.S. Hasn't Wrought Iraq-Iran Amity

By Caryle Murphy Washington Post Service BAGHDAD — Although Iran and Iraq share billing on the Clinton administration's hostile-governments list and have sought new ways to work together, broad cooperation between the two Gulf neighbors appears blocked by a legacy of suspicion, bitterness and clashing national outlooks.



FUN IN THE MILITARY — Recruits of the new Lithuanian Army, heads shaven, going through their training routine at Vilnius.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Tehran to see if they respond to the U.S. "dual containment" policy by making common cause. A senior administration official in Washington called Iran "the one-avenue" that President Saddam Hussein of Iraq was able to exploit.

Britain Is Cool to Larger UN Council

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — Britain reacted coolly on Thursday to the idea of expanding the United Nations Security Council, while France said it would consider new members but shied away from endorsing permanent seats for Japan and Germany.

South Africans' Visit to U.S. Might Fizzle

By Steven A. Holmes New York Times Service WASHINGTON — When two South African leaders — Nelson Mandela and President Frederik W. de Klerk — agreed in May to visit the United States, it was the hope of both, and of the Clinton administration, that the visit would be "Mandela II" — a triumphant sequel to Mr. Mandela's 1990 U.S. tour.

The Great Paper Chase: Famous Scribbles in Demand

By Janny Scott Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES — Deep beneath the grimy surface of Manhattan, in a shimmering white vault cooled to 68 degrees, lie 20,000 linear feet of manuscripts — from Truman Capote's notebooks to George Washington's handwritten recipe for beer.

In Hanoi Property Boom, Now the Byword Is 'Buy'

By Kevin Murphy International Herald Tribune HANOI — Once sleepy, communist Hanoi is abuzz with deal-making amid a renovation and property boom in which prices paid by foreign companies for prime office and residential locations rival those of Hong Kong and New York.

Table with market data including Dow Jones (Down 5.54 to 3,510.54), Trib Index (Up 0.45% to 102.27), and The Dollar exchange rates.

PEOPLE

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With New Asylum Law, German Borders Clang Shut

The Associated Press
BONN — Paramilitary police began turning back refugees at German borders Thursday as a restrictive asylum law took effect.

In an about-face on an immigration policy that allowed more than 2 million asylum-seekers to cross into the country since 1989, at least 112 refugees were stopped before dawn Thursday after crossing into Germany from Poland and the Czech Republic.

All were sent back to those two countries, which are considered safe nations under Germany's new asylum law. They had come originally from Ukraine, Romania, Eritrea, Pakistan, India, Algeria and elsewhere.

About 80 were caught trying to sneak into Bavaria from the Czech Republic. A border police outpost in the East German city of Frankfurt an der Oder said it turned back 32 illegal refugees who crossed over from Poland.

Reports from other border control points were not yet in. Germany's border with the Czech Republic and Poland is 1,244 kilometers (766 miles) long.

Most of the 438,000 asylum-seekers who have crossed into Germany in the past year have used Poland and what is now the Czech Republic as transit countries.

Before Thursday, refugees could simply arrive and ask for asylum. Foreigners have stayed years as authorities have considered their requests.

Under the new policy, asylum-seekers who arrive from a European Community country or one bordering Germany will be immediately sent back to those nations, since all Germany's neighbors are considered democracies that observe human rights.

Refugees already in Germany will be deported if they are unable to prove they are fleeing persecution. "I'm just waiting for a knock on the door," said Trifit Calderas, a Romanian Gypsy at a Bonn asylum shelter. Germany considers Romania a safe country, although Mr. Calderas and other Gypsies say they face persecution there.

Neighboring countries, fearful that the refugees

Germany rejects will be dumped on them, are preparing to bolt their own doors.

"After the Cold War we were going to build a common European house," said Herbert Leuninger, spokesman for Pro-Asyl, a German lobby for refugees. "But instead we're building a European fortress, surrounded by walls."

Germany's 44-year-old asylum policy, written into its constitution to atone for the Nazis' persecution of foreigners, essentially let all refugees stay for an unlimited time. Politicians scrapped the policy because they said it was draining social welfare coffers.

Some politicians also hoped that decreasing the number of refugees would enable the police to quell skinhead violence against foreigners. But acts of violence have increased since parliament approved the measure in May.

The new law essentially seals off Germany to asylum-seekers who try to enter the country by land. Those arriving by airplane or ship will have a chance to prove they are fleeing a country that is at war or run

by a dictator. They will be kept for a maximum of 19 days while awaiting a ruling.

To enforce the law, Germany is adding 1,300 paramilitary border guards to the 2,400 already stationed at the Polish and Czech frontiers.

At Frankfurt's airport, 100 extra immigration officials joined 800 already deployed in checking passports and interrogating arrivals.

Germany signed a treaty this year that obligates Poland to take back asylum-seekers, and it is negotiating a similar treaty with the Czech Republic. Poland in turn is planning its own repatriation treaties, which would require fellow former Soviet bloc lands to take back most asylum-seekers.

Stefan Telesken, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said the result could be "chain deportations," with truly threatened people being passed from country to country until they end up in their own homelands or some other unsafe place.



Polish travelers in the border town of Frankfurt an der Oder during an inspection Thursday, the day the law went into effect.

WORLD BRIEFS

Yeltsin Cites Test Ban Goal With U.S.

MOSCOW (AP) — President Boris N. Yeltsin said Thursday that he and President Bill Clinton had agreed to push for a global nuclear test ban, and he declared that Russia would not be the first to test another nuclear weapon.

"Our goal is to turn the moratorium on nuclear testing into a process that would unite all of the nuclear five," Mr. Yeltsin said, referring to Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States. Russia's one-year unilateral moratorium expired Thursday, and Mr. Yeltsin said the government would meet Friday to approve an extension, the Interfax news agency reported.

He said the question of an international treaty with other nuclear states would be raised at the Group of Seven economic summit meeting next week in Tokyo.

El Salvador Prepares Military Purge

SAN SALVADOR (AP) — The armed forces on Thursday were set to purge the high command of officers accused of human rights violations during El Salvador's 12-year civil war.

Under an agreement by the government of President Alfredo Cristiani, Defense Minister René Emilio Ponce was to be replaced during Thursday's official ceremony by Colonel Humberto Corado Figueroa, according to a statement released by the military press office.

General Ponce was named in a March report issued by a UN-backed commission as the person who ordered an American-trained battalion to kill six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her daughter during a fierce rebel offensive in late 1989. The purging of the armed forces was among the principal promises made by the Cristiani government under UN-brokered peace accords struck with the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front in January 1992.

China Plays Down Hong Kong Panel

BEIJING (AP) — A new committee formed to prepare for Hong Kong's return to Chinese rule in 1997 will not interfere with British administration of the colony before then, Chinese officials said Thursday.

Many in Hong Kong fear that the committee will become a "second power center," acting as a mouthpiece for Beijing in challenging the colonial government's decisions. Chinese officials already have moved to undermine the Hong Kong government's authority by announcing which policies they will overturn after 1997. But Zhou Nan, the highest-ranking Chinese official in Hong Kong, said Thursday that the new Preparatory Committee of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will work solely on preparing for a smooth transfer of power in 1997.

In London on Thursday, the Hong Kong governor, Chris Patten, said after talks with Prime Minister John Major that Britain would be forced to make unilateral decisions about Hong Kong's political future if China kept talking at British proposals.

40 Die in Indonesian Plane Crash

JAKARTA (AP) — An Indonesian airliner crashed Thursday in a remote eastern province, killing at least 40 people, an airline spokesman said. The Fokker-28, carrying 43 people, was approaching Iloilo Airport in Sorong, about 2,760 kilometers northwest of Jakarta, said Agus Sudjono, a spokesman for the private Merpati Nusantara Airlines.

Mr. Sudjono said he did not know the cause of the crash or if any foreigners were aboard the flight. The survivors were unconscious and treated at a hospital. A Merpati Twin Otter crashed in Nabire in mid-June, killing the engineer and injuring the pilots.

In Spain, King Meets Basque Radical

MADRID (AP) — King Juan Carlos I met Thursday with a representative of the radical Basque coalition Herri Batasuna, the first meeting between the monarch and the political party that represents the armed Basque separatist group ETA.

A text of the meeting between the king and Jon Idigoras, a Herri Batasuna member of the Cortes, was not immediately available. But Mr. Idigoras was expected to call on the government to recognize the failure of "police measures" to deal with the separatists' claim as legitimate political demands for sovereignty.

The meeting was one of 11 such sessions that the king is holding with representatives of the political parties that won seats in the new parliament on June 6. Herri Batasuna, which fell from four seats to two, is the political wing of ETA. The Socialists have refused to negotiate with the separatists until they lay down their arms.

Britain Freezes New Aid for Nigeria

LONDON (Reuters) — Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said Thursday that Britain was freezing new aid to Nigeria until a democratically elected civilian government was installed in its former colony and shown to be working unhindered.

Mr. Hurd said limited military sanctions that the British government imposed last week would remain in force until democracy was restored. The sanctions were in response to the annulment of the June 12 presidential elections by Nigeria's military rulers.

When Britain imposed the military sanctions, it said new aid would be reviewed on a case-by-case basis, but stopped short of a complete freeze.

Hague Ministry Is Bombed by Leftists

THE HAGUE (AP) — A bomb went off in the Social Affairs Ministry on Thursday in the latest attack by a leftist group protesting roundups of illegal immigrants. A toilet was damaged but no one was injured.

The Revolutionary Anti-Racist Group took responsibility for the pre-dawn bombing, aimed at the agency within the ministry that tracks down illegal foreign workers. The group has switched targets from big business to government in recent years.

For the Record

President Bill Clinton's choice for ambassador to Germany is Richard Holbrooke, 52, a New York investment banker. Thomas M.T. Niles, a career diplomat, has been named ambassador to Greece. Robert Emsick, deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has been named envoy to the new state of Eritrea. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

The Belgian Foreign Ministry warned its citizens on Wednesday against traveling to Zaire and said it was concerned for the safety of Belgians living in the former Belgian colony. (Reuters)

South Korea lifted a ban on Chinese tourists Thursday, but it will continue to curb individual trips because of security concerns, Justice Ministry officials said in Seoul. South Korea established diplomatic relations with China last year, but the two have allowed civilian visits only on business visas. (AP)

Taiwan and Germany will open direct air links next week with Condor, a subsidiary of Germany's Lufthansa, beginning July 5 and with Mandarin Airlines, owned by the Taiwanese flag carrier, China Airlines, in early August. Both will run two round-trip passenger flights and one cargo flight a week between Taipei and Frankfurt with a stopover in Bangkok, spokesmen for the airlines said. (Reuters)

Striking pilots grounded Cyprus Airways on Thursday and threatened an open-ended strike next week. The pilots say a government decision to tax meals and accommodation allowances will eat up a quarter of their income. They want the airline to make up the difference. (Reuters)

United Airlines is to begin flights Oct. 1 between New York and São Paulo, with continuing service to Rio de Janeiro. Its schedule will involve daily southbound and northbound service. (Reuters)

Expulsions by Greece Hit 17,000

The Associated Press
ATHENS — The police said Thursday that they had expelled more than 17,000 people in their campaign to deport an estimated 100,000 Albanian illegal immigrants.

The deportations began Saturday, one day after Albania expelled a Greek Orthodox cleric whom it accused of spreading anti-Albanian propaganda.

Greece and Albania have exchanged angry words since then. Greece accuses its neighbor of oppressing its ethnic Greek minority and the Orthodox Church. Albania accuses Greece of vindictiveness, saying that indiscriminate expulsions violate the Albanians' human rights.

U.S. Urged to Set Entry Toll

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — Seeking to curtail illegal immigration, a California senator has called for tough enforcement measures that include a toll on entering the United States. The revenue would be used to beef up the Border Patrol.

A \$1-per-person "transit fee" on pedestrians and passengers crossing U.S. borders would have raised about \$400 million last year, said Senator Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California. She told the Senate that the sum would have more than doubled the Border Patrol's current annual budget.

She introduced a six-point plan that proposes to increase penalties for smugglers convicted of transporting illegal immigrants, deport illegal immigrants who commit felonies to serve their sentences in foreign prisons and amend current laws to prevent Medicaid abuses by nonresidents.

Immigration experts said the border toll proposal would take years to carry out and would require millions of dollars to build and staff toll booths. They pointed out that delays at border crossings would grow longer and that the Mexican government could reciprocate by charging its own fees.

UN Troops Flee Clashes In Bosnia

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service
ZAGREB, Croatia — Intensive fighting throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina on Thursday forced UN troops to flee, withdraw or abandon their posts in three areas as the 16-month-old war appeared headed for another turn for the worse.

In eastern Bosnia, Serbian artillery pounded the UN-declared safe area of Gorazde, breaking a cease-fire declared last month and forcing UN military observers to quit their posts because of the danger.

A UN spokesman in Zagreb said that military observers had counted 70 shells landing in the town by noon. Shelling continued throughout the afternoon, he said, but no casualty figures were available.

The attack on Gorazde underscored the deteriorating security situation in Bosnia following the formal abandonment of the Vance-Owen peace plan and an agreement in principle between Serbian and Croatian forces to divide the country into three separate states.

The military situation appeared likely to deteriorate further. On Wednesday, Croatian forces in Bosnia announced a general mobilization. Also, UN officials said indications from the Muslim-led government in Sarajevo had led them to believe it would continue to fight rather than accept partition.

Sarajevo radio said that Muslim forces had advanced 16 kilometers (10 miles) in intense fighting against Croatian forces near the southern city of Mostar. The fighting forced Spanish UN troops to leave the city and return to their headquarters to the north.

In north-central Bosnia, Serbian and Croatian paramilitaries attacked Muslim forces in a strategic triangle delimited by the cities of Zepce, Maglaj and Zavidovici, on the country's main north-south highway. A UN spokesman reported constant shelling of Zepce. British units withdrew from the area.

2 Die in Jerusalem Bus Attack and Auto Chase

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Two Palestinian gunmen opened fire Thursday aboard a crowded bus in Jerusalem, wounding two people and killing one, and then hijacked a car in an escape attempt that ended when the driver was killed at an army roadblock.

Given the large number of passengers on the bus — about 80, in the morning rush hour — the bloodshed might have been considerably worse, the police said, had it not been for a combination of fortune and quick action by the bus driver, who was himself shot in a struggle with the gunman.

The raid was by far the most severe terrorist attack since late March, when the government, after a month of repeated violence, imposed a ban that has prevented Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip from entering Israel, including Arab sections of Jerusalem.

Gradually, the territorial closing has been eased to allow in thousands of Arab workers. There was no sign that the crackdown would be reinforced anew Thursday

after the shootings, which were followed by a series of blasts as the gunmen hurled explosives during their cross-city getaway attempt.

"If anything was proved, it's that the closure is quite necessary," Police Minister Moshe Shahal said, arguing that because of it, soldiers and policemen had been able to stop the terrorists as they were about to escape from Jerusalem in the direction of Bethlehem.

Nonetheless, officials from Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin downplayed the attack, saying it was impossible to seal off the territories "hermetically," or to promise that there would be no more attacks, especially in Jerusalem, whose residents are not affected by the travel ban.

No Arab group claimed responsibility for the raid. But the Israeli authorities said that the unidentified gunmen belonged to Hamas, a militant Islamic group that ferociously opposes the Middle East peace talks and that was the main target of mass deportations of accused extremists to Lebanon in December.

Lieutenant General Ehud Barak, the Israeli Army chief of staff, said a pistol

used by the assailants had the word "Hamas" engraved on the handle.

One oddity with no clear explanation was the fact that a Hamas member from Gaza, said to be a long-wanted fugitive, was one of those wounded on the bus.

It was not certain whether he had been among the attackers, or whether his presence was a coincidence, albeit a bizarre one. Israel Radio, leaning toward the former theory, reported that bullets had been found in the man's pocket and that after being taken to the hospital, he repeatedly uttered the Muslim affirmation "God is great."

Rabin's Disappointment
 Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Thursday that he was disappointed with a new U.S. document aimed at bridging Israeli-Palestinian differences, but added that the two sides were "beyond the point of no return toward peace." Reuters reported from Paris.

"I will not comment on the details," Mr. Rabin said, adding, "I am disappointed about these changes." He was speaking at

a news conference at the start of a visit to Paris.

The United States, saying it wanted to bridge a gap that had prevented Palestinians and Israelis from making any progress in the current round of talks, gave the two sides a draft of ideas Wednesday on how to move negotiations forward. Details were not disclosed.

The Palestinian side expressed "extreme displeasure" with the draft and said the American ideas could not advance the talks.

But Mr. Rabin did say there was "room for discussing" the document.

"I have reasons to believe the negotiations and contacts will continue," he said, adding, "Both the Arab side and the Israeli side have passed the point of no return on the road to peace."

The current round of talks has been bogged down on the issue of whether to include Arab East Jerusalem in an interim arrangement for Palestinian self-rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Palestinians have been demanding that it be included; the Israelis have refused.

Isolated in Gaza, Without Cash or Ways to Earn It

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service
GAZA CITY — In a fenced-in lot filled with braying donkeys, horses, sheep and clouds of dust, Nael Sarsak was testing the new realities of life without Israel.

He was sitting on a wooden cart drawn by a strong white donkey with no name. Mr. Sarsak, 19, is the father of one child, and his wife is expecting their second. The summer heat at the Gaza outdoor animal market had brought beads of sweat to his brow, but not a buyer for his donkey.

Like many Palestinians here, Mr. Sarsak is being forced down the economic ladder. Only a few months ago he made a living driving his car to the West Bank every day and selling children's clothes sewn in Gaza. Then, when Israel closed off the Gaza Strip and West Bank, he sold the car and tried to make a living inside the strip, selling melons off the back of the cart drawn by the white donkey.

Now he is taking another step down, trying to sell the donkey for a high price and buy an old, weaker donkey for less — and use the proceeds to buy food for his family.

His story illustrates what has happened in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip since it

was closed three months ago after a wave of stabbings in Israel. Chronically poor, Gaza had become dependent on the powerful engine of the Israeli economy. More than 40,000 Gaza workers went to Israel each day for jobs in construction and farming. This provided a third of Gaza's income, and the workers spent their money on taxis to go to work and on goods and groceries sold by Gazans inside the strip.

But under the closure, the number of workers allowed into Israel has been cut by more than half. Gaza is returning to an earlier, simpler era, falling back on what few resources it can muster on its own.

Instead of cars, which are expensive to maintain, there is a new demand for donkeys. Palestinians are digging into their savings, calling their relatives abroad for help, selling their televisions in the public square — anything to get by.

This bleakness may also foreshadow the future of Gaza. Palestinians have long demanded an end to the Israeli occupation, which began when Israel captured Gaza in the 1967 Middle East war, and there is growing sentiment among Israel's leaders to withdraw from the strip. But if set loose from Israel, Gaza will be a primitive economy, a tiny industrial base,

a rudimentary infrastructure and few natural resources. It will need billions of dollars from overseas to rebuild, or it will sink further into despair.

The pain of the current closure is eased by summer, when produce is plentiful and many family members return to Gaza from Arab states for vacation, often bringing U.S. dollars and Jordanian dinars.

But the effects of the closure can still be seen in the donkey market, which is held every Friday morning.

It begins after sunrise and is over by 10 A.M. Owners pay a small fee, then crowd their donkeys, sheep and horses into the dusty lot and begin looking for buyers. Near the end, when sellers get desperate, spontaneous auctions begin. A young man climbs atop a cart and shouts to the crowd, "100 dinars!" That's the price for the donkey and cart. Another sways the donkey to make him look strong and frisky.

On the crowded streets and back roads, donkeys pulling carts have always been a fixture of the Gaza scene. They haul everything from watermelons to schoolchildren. During the *intifada*, the Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation, donkeys were allowed on the streets during strike days, when cars were not.

But recently, donkeys have become everyone's transportation of choice.

When access to Israel was open, it was common for a newly married Palestinian man to invest the gold from his dowry to buy a car, preferably a rugged vehicle that could survive Gaza's rutted streets and oppressive summer climate. The driver used the car as an unlicensed taxi, taking five men to the Erez checkpoint for work, and five back, for about 85 cents apiece each way. A good driver could clear \$20 or more a day.

Those who got permits to leave Gaza, also could make money with a car. Mr. Sarsak, for example, drove daily to the West Bank and, when he got back early enough, picked up passengers. "But I sold the car when the closure started," he said. "I couldn't get to the West Bank, and it was time to renew the insurance and the license. I didn't have the money."

The closure's impact has hit a lot of drivers. Those who were making a small profit before found they still had the insurance and licensing expenses, but no paying passengers and no business outside the strip. So many of them did what Mr. Sarsak did. He sold his car at a loss and bought the donkey and cart.

GATT: New World Trade Chief Insists That Agreement Must Be Reached Before Year's End

Continued from Page 1
 and the European Community's trade commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, had promised him progress in Tokyo, and that he would feel double-crossed if this failed to materialize.

"It is essential," he said, "that the United States, the Community, Japan and Canada provide the launching pad for the takeoff of negotiations in Tokyo. Rhetoric about the importance of the Uruguay Round is not good enough. I am a facilitator. But I cannot facilitate a lack of will."

The last four economic summit meetings have all failed to advance the trade negotiations, which began in Uruguay in 1986. The talks, more ambitious than any of their

predecessors since GATT was established in 1948, are aimed at increasing world prosperity by lowering or removing tariff and other barriers to trade. They also aim to incorporate whole new areas of economic activity — including services and intellectual property — into GATT regulations and so expand commerce in these areas.

To avoid a fifth, humiliating failure to advance the Uruguay Round at the summit meeting, trade officials from the United States, Japan, Canada and the European Community have been holding talks aimed at reaching a "market access" agreement that could be announced in Tokyo and would be an important part of an overall GATT accord.

The market access talks aim to

lower existing high tariffs on products that include textiles, clothes, agricultural goods and wood products, eliminate tariffs altogether in some areas like pharmaceuticals, and set out reciprocal arrangements in new GATT spheres like the protection of copyrights and the establishment of financial services in foreign markets.

But, apparently irked by U.S. threats to impose duties on European steel products, French leaders, including Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and President François Mitterrand, have recently balked, saying no market-access agreement will be possible in Tokyo.

"I am extremely worried by the French attitude," Mr. Sutherland said. "If any one country is intent on bringing down the multilateral

trading system, I'd be very surprised. But if there is such a country, it should say so."

Without a Tokyo agreement, an overall accord by Dec. 15 would become much less likely. The December deadline has to be met if President Bill Clinton is to have time to use legislation enabling him to negotiate trade agreements and submit them to Congress for speedy consideration with no amendments allowed.

But recent signs, including the U.S. Commerce Department's decision last month to impose punitive tariffs on imports of steel from 20 countries, have not been encouraging. Mr. Sutherland urged Mr. Clinton to show what he called "real leadership" in striving to settle such disputes to advance the

Disgruntled Postal Workers: Which Will Go Ballistic?

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. Postal Service, which has experienced a large number of shootings and other violent episodes among its ranks, has begun a study to determine the type of employee most likely to commit such acts.

The study, following two recent shootings at post offices in California and Michigan, has raised concerns among some workers — especially Vietnam veterans — that the service might be on the verge of imposing unfair scrutiny or restrictions on them.

Paul Griffo, a spokesman for the Postal Inspection Service, said officials hoped the study would identify "eight or nine characteristics or common denominators" among employees who have been involved in shootings, assaults or threats of violence.

The study began last month with an analysis of about 2,000 postal employees drawn from the files of the Postal Inspection Service, a list that was later winnowed to "a statistical sample" of 300 cases deemed representative of the larger group, he said.

In the past 10 years, 34 people have been killed and 20 wounded in 12 post office-related shootings.

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STATESIDE / MORE MILITARY CUTBACKS

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Clinton Initiatives Downgraded in the House

WASHINGTON — House Appropriation Committee members have agreed to little more than half of what President Bill Clinton sought in increased spending for initiatives to revamp the economy, strengthen families and expand job opportunities.

The initiatives, once at the heart of the Clinton plan, have been downgraded in the face of limited resources, a worse-than-expected deficit and congressional resistance to cutting established programs.

Representative John E. Porter of Illinois, a senior Republican on the committee, contended that Mr. Clinton had "fared fairly poorly" in promoting his proposals within the Democratic-controlled House. But the Office of Management and Budget director, Leon E. Panetta, said that the administration had done relatively well "under some very difficult circumstances."

Of the \$16.7 billion of new spending authority sought for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1, the committee and the full House in the past week have approved \$8.8 billion, or 53 percent, of the requests, according to budget office and congressional figures. (WP)

Ex-Carter Aide in Line for Disarmament Post

WASHINGTON — President Clinton has decided to nominate John Holum as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, congressional sources said Wednesday.

A former State Department official in the Carter administration, Mr. Holum worked on the transition for the Clinton administration and later assisted the Pentagon on the issue of ending the ban on homosexuals serving in the military. (AP)

Los Angeles Mayor Leaves a Mixed Legacy

LOS ANGELES — Mayor Tom Bradley, a Texas sharecropper's son who transformed Los Angeles into a modern city but lost his luster in the fires of the 1992 riots, stepped down Thursday after 20 years of dominating the political landscape in Southern California.

"He was the right man at the right time," said Richard Riordan, his successor. "He brought this city together and moved it forward. I think he'll be remembered kindly."

Mr. Bradley, 75, one of the first black mayors of a U.S. city with a white majority, leaves a conflicting legacy. When he took office, Los Angeles often was dismissed as a seven freeway in search of a city. Through tax incentives, private investment and broad use of condemnation powers, he made Los Angeles a gleaming financial center with the nation's busiest port and an expanded international airport.

But while even critics give Mr. Bradley high marks for modernizing Los Angeles, admirers tend to agree that he stayed too long. His final term was marred by revelations of financial conflict and by a long feud with the city's police chief, Daryl F. Gates. (WP)

With Logging Cuts, Clinton Plan Offers Aid

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton on Thursday moved to end the stalemate over protecting the spotted owl in forests in the northwestern United States, drastically reducing logging while offering \$1.2 billion in economic assistance to offset job losses.

Mr. Clinton said the plan would "strengthen the long-term environmental and economic health" of the region but acknowledged that it was likely to be unpopular both with environmentalists and industry. The timber industry says the cutback is too severe. But the plan is short of a total victory for environmentalists, who had sought owl preserves free of logging. (AP)

Quote / Unquote

David Willhelm, the Democratic Party chairman: "The Republicans have pursued a strategy that is probably historically unprecedented in terms of the partisanship they are showing to a newly elected president. We have an aggressive, extraordinarily partisan opposition that has made the political judgment to try to break this president right now." (LAT)

Pentagon Reduction Plan Targets 92 Facilities Abroad

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Les Aspin announced Thursday what the Pentagon said was the largest overseas-bases reduction in three years, including the shutdown or reduction of operations at 92 installations.

Most of the affected facilities are in Germany, but there are also sites in Britain, South Korea and the Netherlands.

The announcement came shortly after a senior White House official said that President Bill Clinton had reviewed a separate plan to close dozens of domestic military bases and was virtually certain to approve it.

Under that proposal, which was made by an independent commission, 125,000 people would lose their jobs and about 30 major domestic military installations would either be closed or reduced in size.

Mr. Clinton is expected to approve the list Friday and send it to Congress, which has 45 days to accept or reject it in its entirety.

Mr. Aspin's announcement brings to 840 the number of overseas sites where operations are being cut back. Of them, 773 are in Europe.

The Pentagon said it was the first announcement guided by Mr. Clinton's decision to reduce U.S. forces in Europe to 100,000 by September 1996 rather than the 150,000 that the Bush administration had projected.

The Pentagon said the changes in the overseas bases would affect 24,000 U.S. military jobs, 6,600 U.S. civilian positions and 7,800 local employees. Although some of the Americans holding the jobs may be transferred back to the United States or elsewhere, many are losing their jobs due to the overall reduction in forces that began under the Bush administration.

Facilities to be shut down include the units in Germany that guarded the Fulda Gap, the traditional invasion route in southern Germany.

General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said that the action at Fulda marks "the peaceful conclusion of an era of confrontation."

"The actions we're announcing today have both concrete and symbolic importance," Mr. Aspin said. "The numbers show we're vigorously cutting unnecessary overhead overseas, and the locations underline the fact that we have truly entered anew, post-Cold War era."

Mr. Aspin said U.S. forces in Europe had been cut by half since January 1990 and would be reduced to 100,000 by Sept. 30, 1996.

The sites affected range in size from major facilities to small, unmanned installations. In all, 13 have more than 1,000 authorized personnel, another 13 have from 200 to 1,000 and the remaining 66 have fewer than 200, the Pentagon said.

Of the 92 sites, all but five were being closed and turned over to the host governments.

The sites with 200 or more personnel are:

Germany: Bitburg Air Base (reduced operations); Berlin: General Lucius D. Clay Headquarters, Andrews Barracks, McNair Barracks, Berlin Directorate of Engineering and Housing Compound, Berlin Hospital, Berlin Supply and Services Compound.

Bad Hersfeld: McPeters Barracks.

Fulda: Sickles Airfield, Downs Barracks.

Frankfurt: Frankfurt Hospital, Gibbs Barracks, Frankfurt Headquarters Area, Bens Family Housing, Frankfurt Gruenholz Area, Frankfurt Shopping Center, Hans Alice Family Housing, Kennedy Kasern.

Gieszen: Gieszen General Depot (reduced operations).

Hinsbeck: Grafath Kaserne (reduced operations).

Erfangen: Ferris Barracks.

Nuremberg: Nuremberg Hospital (reduced operations).

Wildflecken: Camp Wildflecken, Wildflecken Training Range.

Netherlands: Zeist; Soesterberg.

South Korea: Seoul: Camp Meritt.

(AP, Reuters)

Deluges in Midwest Peril Life and Crops

By Andrew Brownstein

DAVENPORT, Iowa — Fed by record rains, the Mississippi River has swollen into a monster, threatening the billion-dollar annual agricultural-export industry in the Midwest that normally thrives between St. Paul, Minnesota, and St. Louis, Missouri.

It is estimated that 300 barges and 30 towboats are stranded along that 500-mile (800-kilometer) stretch of the river, which was closed to barge traffic this week.

Authorities have attributed at least two deaths in Minnesota to the flood.

On a four-state tour of waterlogged farms on Wednesday, Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy promised federal assistance for farmers. Nearly 3 million acres of soybeans remain unplanted in the stricken region because of the rains, and corn is not growing well.

"I'm told that, at this time of year, the corn would be more than waist high," Mr. Espy said in Iowa. "It's pretty clear even from the air that it's just a few inches."

President Bill Clinton said Thursday he would ask Congress for funds to assist farmers who have lost corn and soybean crops.

"We don't have enough money in the emergency discretionary fund to meet the rather massive losses these farmers are facing," Mr. Clinton said after a briefing by Mr. Espy. "It's a very, very serious thing for the farmers."

In this riverfront city of 96,000 people, residents expressed apprehension about the effects of heavy rain on farmers.

People piling sandbags around homes and offices watch as everything from tree limbs to dead deer floated past while the Mississippi spilled over its banks.

"It wasn't long ago that the doomsayers said we were going to be a desert in two years," said Bill Gailbreath, 45, of Bettendorf. "But it started raining last August, and it hasn't stopped."

Officials of the Army Corps of Engineers predicted that the flood would crest here Friday, but forecasters said more bad weather was in sight.

Tornadoes, heavy rains and severe thunderstorms were reported in the river area Thursday, and similar conditions are expected all week.



Owners of an auto parts store in Davenport, Iowa, found business slow as the Mississippi River threatened their sandbagged doorway. (AP Photo/John Gaps)

Homemade Rockets Hit U.S. Base Near Tokyo

TOKYO — Homemade rockets were fired at a U.S. Air Force base near Tokyo on Thursday in an attack that police attributed to leftist extremists opposed to the upcoming Group of Seven summit meeting. The attack shattered windows but did not injure anyone.

The police said rocket launchers were found in a building under construction in Yokota, a suburb of Tokyo, and three pieces of projectiles about 150 meters (about 500 feet) from the base. Police later found three projectile pieces in a street and a park near the base.

Away From Politics

The space shuttle Endeavour landed at the Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral, Florida, on Thursday with a huge science satellite that the six astronauts snared in orbit. The 10-day mission included retrieval of a European science satellite, solar monitors and a telescope, and a nearly six-hour spacewalk by two astronauts.

A former Miami Beach mayor, Alex Daoud, pleaded guilty to four counts of bribery, money-laundering, tax fraud and obstructing justice under a deal allowing him to avoid a retrial on the charges a jury could not resolve. Mr. Daoud was accused of accepting money and favors from people who did business with the city.

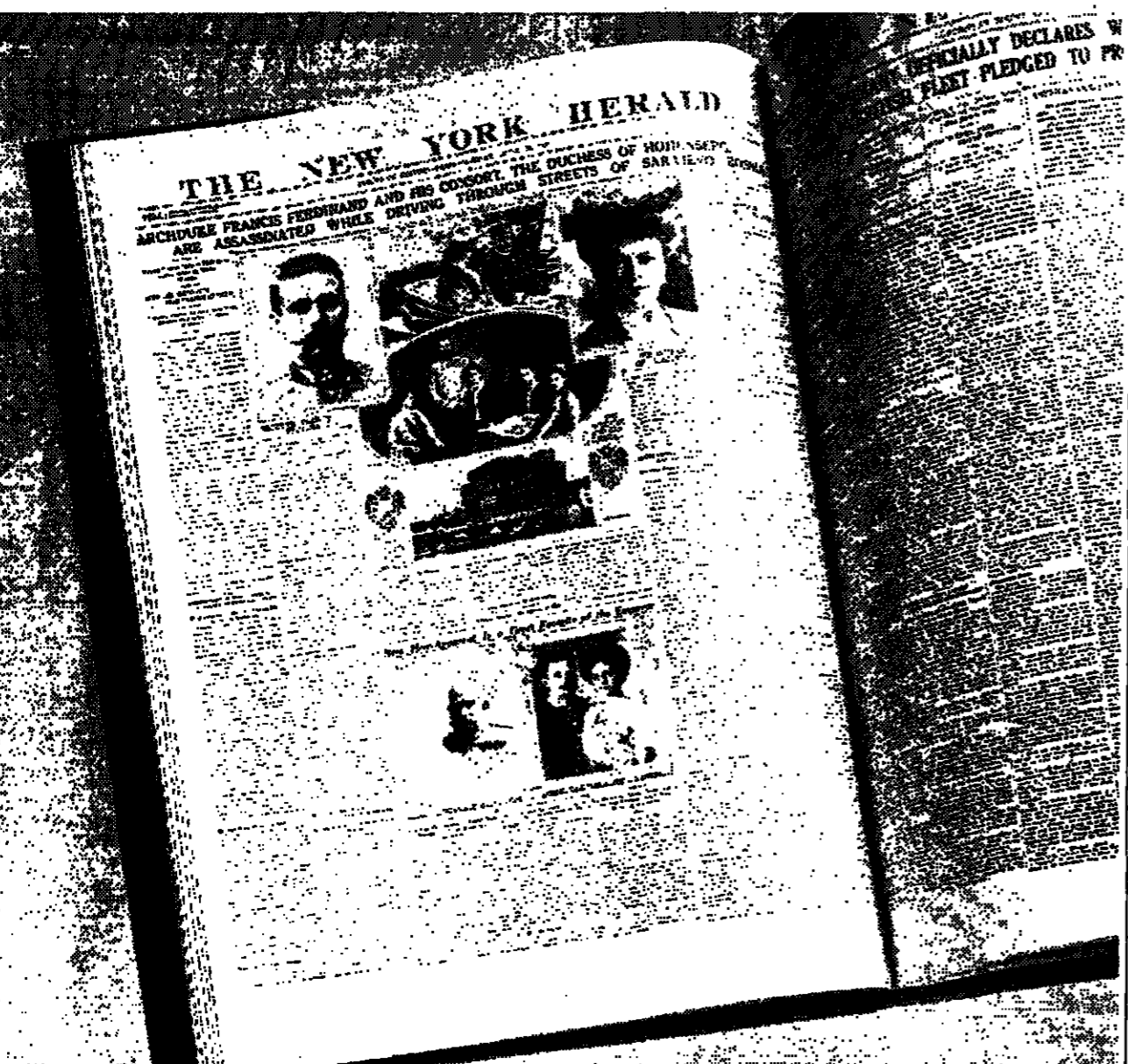
In one of the nation's largest out-of-court settlements stemming from an episode of police abuse, the city of Miami has agreed to pay

\$7.5 million and all the medical bills of Antonio Edwards, a black man, whom officers beat and then choked into a coma last year.

Less than a year after Oregon voters turned down a strong measure against gay rights, proponents of the measure have come back with several local election victories. All four counties and two towns that voted on the issue approved, by lopsided margins, initiatives that prohibit local governments from promoting homosexuality or enacting laws that protect homosexuals from discrimination.

As three Australian tourists looked on in horror, a taxi driver, from Poland, was shot to death by a would-be robber after the driver changed a flat tire on a New York City highway, the police said. The driver, Jacek Piotrowicz, 35, was taking the tourists from Kennedy International Airport into Manhattan when he pulled over to change a tire and was approached by the man who demanded money.

AP, UPI, NYT



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South Korea's Kim Attacks Corruption

'Wouldn't He Have Known?' President Says of Predecessor

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

SEOUL—Four months after he took office as South Korea's first civilian president in 30 years, Kim Young Sam said Thursday that he was astounded to discover "how deeply corruption had embedded itself in government and society" and suggested that his predecessor, Roh Tae Woo, had ignored overwhelming evidence of wrongdoing in his government.

Mr. Kim said that in his first few months in office he had purged South Korea's military and its intelligence services so that "never again can this kind of corruption take root in Korean society." But he said that many investigations were still under way, including one involving huge unexplained deposits in the accounts of senior officials of Mr. Roh's government who were involved in a \$6 billion purchase of American-made F-16 fighters.

While stopping short of accusing Mr. Roh, a former general, of illegal activity, he said: "One can generally assume that given the degree of corruption I have found, wouldn't he have known?"

In a wide-ranging discussion a week before President Bill Clinton was due to arrive in Seoul, Mr. Kim expressed concern that his current negotiations with the United States "to buy time to finish their project" to build nuclear weapons.

He praised the United States for its solidarity with South Korea through the tense standoff with the North. But in a comment that seemed to reveal a concern among many senior South Korean officials, Mr. Kim said he hoped the United States "will not continue to be led on by North Korea."

That seemed a turnaround from three months ago, when many of Mr. Kim's advisers voiced fears the

United States might be too aggressive in its dealings with Pyongyang, and risk military confrontation.

So far the American talks have succeeded in getting the North's hard-line regime to "suspend" its plan to leave the treaty banning the proliferation of nuclear weapons. But they have failed to convince the North to allow international inspectors to visit a critical site at Yongbyon, the country's nuclear complex, that could reveal how much plutonium the North has already produced.

Mr. Kim, though citing no evidence, said the North must be brought to heel in coming months because "by early next year they will be able to produce plutonium in significantly larger quantities."

In Seoul, the anti-corruption drive that Mr. Kim is leading has pushed the North Korean leaders through the front pages as senior business executives and government officials have been rounded up, or fled the country. More than a thousand officials have been arrested, dismissed or reprimanded in the last three months, and polls show that more than 90 percent of South Koreans support the effort.

Mr. Kim has quickly dismantled some of the remnants of the country's authoritarian past: he ordered the demolition of the secret meeting houses where many backroom political deals "were done, and opened the grounds of the presidential palace to tourists."

Still, Mr. Kim's harsh critique of his predecessor may seem particularly surprising abroad, where Mr. Roh is regarded as the man who brought democracy to South Korea and who stepped aside peacefully when his term was up. Mr. Kim himself merged his own political party with Mr. Roh's several years ago, and complained little about corruption at the time.

For D-Day '94, France Wants Kohl to Stay Home

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—French and U.S. officials said Thursday it was highly unlikely that Chancellor Helmut Kohl would join the World War II veterans at the 50th anniversary of the Normandy landings next year, despite a report that Mr. Kohl is angling for an invitation.

"It's not an affront to the Germans but a courtesy to the veterans that they be kept apart during these very emotional moments," an official said.

Although France and Germany have become close allies at the heart of the European Community, the French assume that Germany will not seek to force the issue, the officials added.

But Mr. Kohl is "pleading" for an invitation, a senior diplomat said.

"The chancellor is very worried that if Germany is excluded, it will have a disastrous effect on German public opinion and symbolize the feeling that the country is still ostracized 50 years after the war," Reuters quoted the diplomat as saying.

The diplomat said Mr. Kohl, who was 15 when the war ended, argued that he, too, had been liberated by the allies.

An official familiar with French thinking agreed that historians in France and the United States are coming round to the view that the German people also were victims of the Nazis.

Nevertheless, the official said, "The decision has been made by the French that the Germans will voluntarily leave the

50th anniversary to the Allies, exactly as the Japanese did with the anniversary of Pearl Harbor last year."

"I would be very surprised if the Germans saw it in their interest to try to muscle into D-Day," he said.

German government sources in Bonn insisted that the chancellor was in no way alarmed at the prospect of Germany's exclusion from the anniversary, nor would it cast a shadow on French-German relations.

The anniversary ceremonies will be broadcast by television around the world.

Mr. Kohl has invited President François Mitterrand of France for talks in Bonn on July 20 and is expected to raise his concern

at that meeting, French and German officials said, according to President Bill Clinton, Queen Elizabeth II, President Mitterrand and five other heads of state are to attend the ceremonies on June 6 next year. The anniversary will mark the 1944 Normandy landings, which began the decisive battle to drive German armies from France.

The celebrations are being coordinated by an international committee, led by the ministries of defense and veterans affairs in Paris. It does not include Germany.

Mr. Kohl was upset not to be invited to ceremonies in 1984 marking the 40th anniversary of D-Day. But in a gesture of reconciliation, he and Mr. Mitterrand later held hands over the graves of World War I soldiers at the battlefield of Verdun.

GULF: Iran-Iraq Amity?

Continued from Page 1

tion of the Kurdish region in northern Iraq will encourage separatist tendencies among Kurds in both their countries.

Against that background, observers have noted, Iraq and Iran have bartered Iraqi petroleum products for Iranian food, and had discussions on halting support for opposition groups and have released hundreds of Iraqi soldiers detained by Iran during the Gulf War and its chaotic aftermath.

However, the Iraqi deputy prime minister, Tariq Aziz, said in a recent interview that his country's relationship to Iran was unchanged, adding that Iran's regional policy appeared to be in a state of flux.

"In my personal opinion," Mr. Aziz said, "Iran is reacting tactically to the positions of most of the powers dealing with Iraq: the West, the United States and Iraq. And I don't think they have reached a final strategy about their major choices — with the exception of a very strong ambition to expand its influence in the whole region."

A veteran diplomat in Baghdad said, "If the Iraqis believe they have no chance in the future to have more flexible treatment from the UN and the U.S., they may open some channels with Iran."

"But for the time being, it's the same policy. They believe it's in their best interest to be anti-Iran to show Iraqi strength against Iran, and they hope it will be an element to help them normalize relations with the U.S. Saudi Arabia, and maybe even one day with Kuwait."

As for Iran, although some officials have expressed a desire to see Mr. Saddam replaced, several analysts say they believe Tehran is more comfortable with a militarily weakened and internationally isolated Iraq under Mr. Saddam than with a successor government that might be unable to maintain Iraq's unity or, worse, willing to resume U.S. ties.

Iran is therefore likely to give Mr. Saddam just enough help to stay in power, but not enough to get significant relief from his economic straits, they said. "Iran could open its border if Saddam was going to fall," a diplomat said. "It's better for them to have Saddam than a pro-U.S. government."

At this juncture, Iran has more to offer Iraq than vice versa. It is not under United Nations economic sanctions; it can buy military hardware without much difficulty, and it has diplomatic and trade ties with Japan as well as several European states. What Iran most needs now — technology, trade and capital — Iraq cannot offer.

Iran is also moving, apparently with some success, to restore its relationship with Saudi Arabia, while recent Iraqi attempts to reconcile with its Gulf War foe were rebuffed.



ON THE LOOKOUT — A Turkish Army helicopter searching along with troops on the ground for Kurdish separatists near Bingol in eastern Turkey on Thursday. Air and ground attacks were continuing on Kurdish enclaves in eastern and southeastern Anatolia.

Iran Is Returning Iraqis Who Fled the Gulf War

Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — When Iraq returned a group of what it called Iraq "prisoners of war" in April, the assumption was that the 200 men had been among thousands captured in the 1980-88 captivity.

But the group, along with about 200 others returned in October, was part of "several thousand" Iraqi troops who found their way to Iran during the 1991 Gulf War and subsequent uprisings against President Saddam Hussein, according to Iraqi officials and other sources.

Iran's state-run Baghdad Observer newspaper quoted Foreign Ministry sources as saying that the 200 men returned April 22 were "part

of the thousands of Iraqi military men forced to enter Iranian territory during the acts of terrorism that followed the cease-fire in the allied military aggression of 1991."

Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq said in a recent interview that several thousand Iraqi soldiers crossed into Iran "during the disturbances" after the cease-fire, "fearing the chaotic situation" in areas of Iraq, not because of a political decision to go to Iran.

He said they were captured by Iranian authorities when they crossed the border, "not as POWs, but they were kept."

Two other sources, who asked not to be identified, said that some of the Iraqis had been captured by Kurds in northern Iraq and trans-

ferred to Iranian custody. Others fled to Iran before the uprisings began to escape allied bombardments of their positions in Kuwait and southern Iraq, one source said.

In addition, some Iraqi soldiers sought shelter in Iran after "losing battles" in southern Iraq against Shiite Muslims, who also rebelled.

After the revolt there was suppressed, the Iraqis, most of whom are Shiite Muslim, Muslims as well as some senior officers, if they wanted to return to Iraq. The source said a group was split between those who wanted to go back and those who intended to be repatriated. Mr. Aziz said in the interview that those who returned this year came voluntarily.

— CARLYLE MURPHY

FIZZLE: U.S. Hopes on Tour Dim

Continued from Page 1

and other parties on setting a firm date for elections and antiracket councils to oversee the election process.

"A lot of the steam has come out of this in the lead up to this visit," said an official who spoke on the promise of anonymity. "We had hoped that there would have a formal framework in place, with confirmation of date, certain for the elections, as well as real appointments of the councils, and agreement by all sides, including the ANC, for the lifting of the remaining sanctions."

Clearly, Mandela and de Klerk hoped to come here and back in that.

Now, as one congressional staff member who works on African issues said, "It's sort of fizzled into a mainly fund-raiser for the ANC."

Though Clinton officials are loath to voice it, in some ways they are stuck with the visit, which is being pushed by the decision by the two men to accept an award from a Philadelphia civic association.

The time for the visit was set by the stipulation of the group, the People 2000, that recipients of their Liberty Medal be able to accept it in person on July 4.

Once the visit to Philadelphia was set, a schedule by President Bill Clinton to meet with Mr. Mandela and President de Klerk could have been read as a smug that might have political repercussions.

"What has driven the visit all along is the states has been the July 4th visit to Philadelphia and the presentation of the Liberty Medal," a State Department official said.

In anticipation of the visit, administration officials had prepared a package of incentives for South Africa, including visa training for election administrators and political parties and providing observers for the balloting.

Administration officials also hoped to announce a number of financial incentives, including a package that the United States would join an international financial institutions such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund in favor of loans for South Africa.

The package also would include allowing the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to invest in some U.S. investments there, and other measures that are contained in legislation drafted by Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, and Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum, Republican from Kansas.

"We will not be announcing the package when Mandela and de Klerk get here," an official said. "Some elements of it will be in a separate statement, saying that if we get a date for election and the transitional executive councils we can push ahead on these things."

U.S. Is Open To a Sale Of Iraqi Oil

The Associated Press

GENEVA — The U.S. representative to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, said Thursday that Washington would not object to Iraq making a one-time sale of crude oil to meet humanitarian needs.

But she stressed that Baghdad would have to meet the terms of all the Security Council resolutions regarding Iraq before other economic sanctions would be lifted.

The sale of \$1.6 billion in oil to buy food and medicine is at the top of the agenda for a second round of talks between Iraq and UN officials in New York on Wednesday.

Baghdad has rejected the offer in the past, saying the supervised sale would violate its sovereignty. Some of the proceeds would also meet UN costs and pay compensation to victims of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990.

Mrs. Albright was in Geneva for a meeting of the UN's Economic and Social Council, as was Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali.

Mr. Boutros Ghali was hopeful about chances for progress in the New York talks despite the U.S. bombings of Iraqi targets this week in retaliation for an alleged Iraqi assassination plot against former President George Bush.

Mr. Boutros Ghali declined to forecast how long it could be before Iraqi crude oil would be exported.

TERROR: New Set of Dangers in Post-Cold War Era

Continued from Page 1

war has resumed and neither Washington nor Moscow has enough influence to stop it.

According to the State Department's annual report on terrorism, published in April, Americans have been targeted by the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York and the slaying of two CIA employees, apparently by a Pakistani, outside the agency's headquarters in Langley, Virginia.

These incidents, like the roundup last week of more than 200

terrorism suspects, "remind us of our vulnerability to violent attacks," the report said. But reported incidents of international terrorism in 1992 fell to the lowest level since 1975 because of international cooperation to combat groups such as the Japanese Red Army and the Red Army Faction, which was blamed for bombings and assassinations in Germany and Belgium in the 1980s.

The number of incidents worldwide declined from about 650 in 1987 to about 361 last year, according to the report. Nearly 40 percent of those were directed at U.S. targets, but almost all of those were outside the United States, the report said, and only two Americans were killed.

Iran is the "deadliest state sponsor" of terrorism, the report said, and "has achieved a worldwide reach," notably in fomenting and financing agitation by Muslim extremists in several countries.

Despite the worldwide decline in terrorism, the report said, there were "warning signs that the problem will escalate, compounded by the resurgence of regional and ethnic conflicts around the world."

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The peculiar decision on the North American Free Trade Agreement by U.S. District Judge Charles Richey is a political triumph for the protectionist campaign to kill it...

containing much the same information as a formal impact statement. What's the difference? From the plaintiff's point of view, plenty. The legal status of an environmental-impact statement, unlike a mere assessment, opens it to challenge in court...

The Test-Ban Message

President Bill Clinton has reportedly decided to halt nuclear testing, unless someone else tests first. He had been under heavy pressure from opposing forces on this high-profile issue...

taining the nuclear aspirations of other states. At precisely this point of focus on nonproliferation lies the contribution a test ban can make. It is true that other countries do not test just because the United States tests...

When TV Polices Itself

Television is, in some respects, the equivalent of the window upon whose sill the city dweller props a pillow, folds his arms, leans out and watches the passing scene. But often TV shows a skewed world, populated disproportionately by serial killers, mob hit men and done-wrong women with hot tempers and even hotter guns...

How much and what kind of mayhem is permissible before the warning flag goes up will depend on the individual network's program practices department. The shrouded body that CBS might consider too sick a sight for kids, for instance, might pass muster at NBC.

Other Comment

Will Japan Make the Break?

In the past, the Liberal Democratic Party's peculiar staying power has often been credited to Japan's preference for consensus over confrontation. Certainly Japanese tradition counts for something. But it would be a mistake to underestimate the influence of the unusually tight control over a highly regulated economy...

reform. We do not yet know which party, or soon-to-be party, represents the best hope for Japan. Doubtless at least some of those trumpeting reform have done so to mask an old-fashioned power grab. Without fundamental changes to Japan's structure — especially on the tax and regulatory front — it will not be long before new leaders revert to old ways.

On Waging War in the Pursuit of Peace

By Eugene V. Rostow

WASHINGTON — President George Bush, Secretary of State Warren Christopher have all attempted to justify America's passivity in the face of Serbian aggression in what was once Yugoslavia on the ground that the war does not affect the U.S. national interest.

of the Soviet Union makes it less important for the Western allies to enforce the law against aggression than in the days of Soviet Union expansionism. A few even argue that because of the recent changes in Russian policy, the rule against aggression has become "optional."

forces called up by the Security Council and directed by the council and the secretary-general under Article 43, or action by the same national forces used in individual or collective self-defense, with or without the blessing of the Security Council...



By OLIVER H. DORR (Illustration: GARY SPENCER)

This has been the basic theme of American foreign policy since the time of President Harry Truman. Enforcing the rule of international law against aggression does not require the United States to send in the marines every time a leaf falls. The world political system ignored India's annexation of the Portuguese colony of Goa years ago without much concern for the consequences.

Europe Feels Singed by His Thunderbolt Diplomacy

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — Bill Clinton resorted to thunderbolt diplomacy twice in June, dispatching missiles and attack helicopters to rain deadly punishment from the skies of Iraq and Somalia. But it will take more than these displays of U.S. firepower to overcome European doubts about Mr. Clinton's global leadership abilities.

Both Bonn and Washington came away with egg on the face when Mr. Clinton wrote to Helmut Kohl asking the German chancellor to urge the European Community summit meeting in Copenhagen late last month to support ending the embargo.

Expect More Grief as Nigeria's Soap Opera Rolls On

By Wole Soyinka

PARIS — In 1991 the president of Nigeria, General Ibrahim Babangida, announced his program for transition to civil rule during an address in the town of Kuru. Categories of Nigerians who were to be barred from engaging in any political activity included civil servants who had not resigned their positions by a given date...

Enter the maverick businessman and arms dealer Chief Arthur Nzebe, who had taken over the mantle of Babangida-Must-Stay evangelism from Mr. Tofa. Chief Nzebe, a one-time banned, unbanned and again disqualified presidential candidate, was now the leader of the shadowy Association for Better Nigeria. Just before the election, he had obtained a court injunction to stop it, but the young court judge, anyway, since the existing military decrees on election matters clearly overruled the court.

There is very little ovation for General Ibrahim Babangida in any corner of Nigeria these days.

added "and that includes myself," he was greeted with a standing ovation. This is very little ovation for General Babangida in any corner of Nigeria these days. Since he voided the results in mid-June of the first election in nearly 10 years of military rule, the general finds himself with widespread revolt on his hands. Pro-democracy activists have called for a week of demonstrations in protest, to start July 5, and earlier some 30 senior military officers threatened to resign. Students have rioted in the streets and there are reports of fatalities.

Then, on June 15, Chief Nzebe obtained a court order restraining the Electoral Commission from announcing any more election results — with half the count already publicly declared. Four other courts of equal jurisdiction issued a similar order. Humphrey Newsa, chairman of the Electoral Commission, chose to obey the lone voice of the restraining court and withheld the remaining results. The military junta proceeded to nullify all court actions, complaining that the judiciary was being brought into disrepute. The Electoral Commission was suspended and all decrees relating to the elections were abrogated. The elections simply had not taken place.

A Tempest Ahead for Ukraine

By Flora Lewis

KIEV — Officials argue that Kiev is normally half a year behind Moscow so it should not be so surprising that things are still getting steadily worse here while Moscow is beginning to stabilize. It sounds like whistling in the wind.

As in Moscow until the April 25 referendum, there is deadlock among the president, the prime minister and the parliament. Only a massive miners' strike last month forced a pledge to hold a referendum in September.

Mr. Kravchuk, like Croatia's Franjo Tudjman, is an old Communist convert to democracy. He is an old Communist convert to democracy. He is an old Communist convert to democracy.

There are good arguments for Ukraine's independence but the distaste of Russians at the loss of what they long considered an integral part of their country is understandable. Nobody says they want to fight, but the ingredients that produce violence as a way of avoiding hard economic and social choices are here.

This is the kind of situation that requires foresight, lucid preventive diplomacy of the type that could have been applied to Yugoslavia and the failure of which brought the tragic results seen in the Balkans.

There is even some similarity to the 1990-91 Western debate over Yugoslavia in the current Western argument over whether to concentrate on supporting Russian reform first with the idea that it will spread and buttress chances for reform in other republics, or whether to pump more help into other republics as a way of assuring against recomposition of the Russian empire.

Cooperation and trade between Ukraine and Russia are essential for the recovery of both, but the distaste of Russians at the loss of what they long considered an integral part of their country is understandable. Nobody says they want to fight, but the ingredients that produce violence as a way of avoiding hard economic and social choices are here.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Blaming the Dead

PARIS — It is easy to blame the dead. The cold lips of Admiral Tycen who lies at the bottom of the Mediterranean can give no answer to the charge that it was through a blunder of his that the Camperdown sank the Victoria, and that it was through another blunder of his, signaling that no boats were needed to rescue his crew, that the loss of life was double.

1918: Italian Successes

LONDON — The following communiqué concerning the British co-operation on the Italian front was issued to-day (July 1). The situation remains calm. In the course of last week we executed two successful raids, taking some prisoners and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Our artillery has been active and our fire upon the enemy's artillery continues to cause great destruction among the batteries and depots of the enemy. The weather has been unfavorable for aviation.

1943: Rendova Occupied

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA — [From our New York edition:] American forces are believed to have completed their landing on Rendova Island five miles from the Japanese base at Munda on New Georgia Island, and 101 Japanese planes have been destroyed, an Allied communiqué said today (July 2). The Americans have captured a Japanese barge base at Viru Harbor on New Georgia Island. Allied artillery on Rendova shelled the enemy base at Munda two hours after the landing, a headquarters spokesman revealed. He said the occupation of Rendova was believed "complete."

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سكوان الأصل

OPINION

Good News at the Academy: 40 Proud Success Stories

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — When people ask how things are in Washington, you almost have to reply: Which Washington are you talking about?

Official Washington has begun to take note of the signs that President Bill Clinton and his administration were finally beginning to function as a government — one day managing a narrow but significant Senate victory for his budget package; another, ordering and executing a necessary retaliatory strike at Saddam Hussein. These were not extraordinary achievements, but for a White House all too prone to shoot itself in the foot, they were hopeful signals.

Washington's local news has been dominated recently by a run of appalling stories about random, mindless violence — drive-by shootings, drug wars, domestic murders and maimings and, worst of all, a sniper who fired his gun at youngsters playing in a neighborhood pool, wounding six of them.

But beneath those two Washingtons, there is a third city, which draws far too little attention, a city where individuals, families and institutions fight official inertia and demoralizing social conditions to build decent, responsible lives.

Eleanor Holmes Norton, the city's elected delegate to the House of Representatives, spoke of that third Washington recently when she told a small audience in a George Washington University auditorium: "I spend a lot of time dealing with the problems of this city and of this society. This evening, I am looking into the faces of the solution."

Ms. Norton had no idea this reporter was there, or that I had already planned to write this column. So she went on to say, "I regret that this class is not considered news, in the same way that the young person who shot up the pool was considered news. Young graduates, you are not only the news — you are the good news."

She was right on all points. A bit of background: Four years ago this summer, the then-superintendent of District of Columbia schools approached the national capital area chapter of the American Society of Public Administration, a group of government bureaucrats and management scholars, asking for help in developing a high school curriculum that might prepare young people for government jobs.

In time, the project partners expanded from ASPA to include George Washington University, the University of the District of Columbia, Howard University and several private firms and founda-

tions, including one headed by former Secretary of Labor Bill Brock.

The decision was made to create "a school within a school," and in the fall of 1990, the first class was enrolled in the Public Service Academy. It was located in Anacostia High School, which serves the poorest, most crime-ridden part of Washington. Anacostia struggles to maintain a 50 percent attendance standard and graduates barely half its students.

The first Public Service Academy class began with 41 members. They were not the academic elite. The reading levels of these 10th graders, according to lead teacher Susan Thomas, varied from the 13th grade down to the fifth grade.

One of the original class members moved to Baltimore. The "news" of which Ms. Norton spoke was that the other 40 made it. They were all sitting there, with proud family and friends, to accept their graduation certificates from principal Zovbia D. Willis and from Constance Berry Newman, the undersecretary of the Smithsonian Institution who, as head of the Office of Personnel Management in the Bush administration, helped enlist a dozen government agencies to assist the Public Service Academy.

She and the other outside partners arranged "shadow" assignments for the students following government officials on their jobs. They got the students summer internships at the end of their junior year and half-time government jobs as seniors. In return, the students were required to give frequent verbal and written reports to their classmates, polishing their language skills.

During their three years in the program, the Academy students maintained a 97 percent attendance record. And 36 of the 40 are going on to college, many of them aiming at some form of government service.

It was not easy. The students endured gibes from some of their classmates. Some teachers expressed resentment toward the Academy's eight faculty members, who stayed with the first class for three years and added a similar-sized class each September. But any Academy student who failed to show up for class, or seemed to be slacking off or getting discouraged, could count on quick support — and a lot of nagging — from others in the program.

The people who argue that public schools are incapable of innovation should have heard what these students and their teachers had to say about the Academy. They should have witnessed the camaraderie and pride.

This was big news. It said that in the direct circumstances, youngsters will respond to challenge, responsibility, attention and concern. It said that bureaucracies can change. It said that the private sector and government can collaborate to achieve notable success. That, too, thank goodness, is Washington.

The Washington Post

He Bears the Burden for All of Us

By Paul Anster

NEW YORK — When I sat down to write this morning, the first thing I did was think of Salman Rushdie. I have done this every morning for more than four years and by now it is an essential part of my daily routine.

I pick up my pen and before I begin to write, I think of my fellow novelist across the ocean.

I pray that his English protectors will keep him hidden from the people who are out to murder him. They have already killed one of his translators and wounded another since his novel "The Satanic Verses" brought the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's death sentence down on his head because it was seen as blaspheming Islam.

I pray for this man, but deep down I know I am also praying for myself. His life is in danger because he wrote a book and I know that if not for the quirks of history and pure blind luck I could be in his shoes. If not today, perhaps tomorrow.

Talents vary, ambitions vary, but any committed writer will tell you the same thing: To write a work of fiction, one must be free to say what one has to say. I have exercised that freedom with every word I have written — and so has Mr. Rushdie. That is why his predicament is also mine.

I can't know how I would act in his place, but I can imagine it — or at least I can try to imagine it. In all honesty, I'm not sure I would be capable of the

courage he has shown. The man's life is in ruins, and yet he has continued to do the thing he was born to do.

Shunted from one safe house to another, cut off from his son, surrounded by security police, he has continued to go to his desk every day and write.

Knowing how difficult it is to do this even under the best of circumstances, I can only stand in awe of what he has accomplished. A novel, another novel in the works, a number of extraordinary essays and speeches defending the basic human right to free expression.

All that is remarkable enough, but what truly astonishes me is that on top of this essential work, he has taken the

time to review other people's books — even to write blurbs promoting the books of unknown authors.

Is it possible for a man in his position to think of anyone but himself? Apparently, it is. But I wonder how many of us could do what he has done with our backs against that same wall.

Mr. Rushdie is fighting for his life. The struggle has gone on for nearly half a decade, and we are no closer to a solution. Like so many others, I wish there was something I could do to help. Frustration mounts, despair sets in, but given that I have neither the power nor the influence to affect the decisions of foreign governments, the most I can do is pray for him.

He is carrying the burden for all of us, and I can no longer think of what I do without thinking of him. His plight has focused my concentration, has made me re-examine my beliefs and has taught me never to take the freedom I enjoy for granted.

For all that, I owe him an immense debt of gratitude. I support Mr. Rushdie in his struggle to win back his life, but the truth is that he has also supported me. I want to thank him for that. Every time I pick up my pen, I want to thank him.

The writer is author, most recently, of "Leviathan," a novel, and "The Art of Hunger," a book of essays. He contributed this to The New York Times.

Germany and Foreigners: Untangling Violence's Roots

Regarding "Roots of the Violence That Has Shaken Germany" (Q & A, June 21):

Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann presumes to enlighten us on the causes of the current anti-foreigner violence in Germany. Here is a 76-year-old survivor of the Nazi era, a respected member of the German establishment, who spouts sentiments that differ very little from the expressions of skinheads, neo-Nazis and other current-day extremists.

Yesterday's "Jewish problem" is today's foreigner problem. If Turks are attacked and killed, it is because they "don't want to integrate." The culprit, in short, is the outsider who won't adjust to German values (like racism?) or German behavior (like burning down hostels?).

Like Helmut Kohl, for whom she seems to be an apologist, Mrs. Noelle-Neumann exemplifies the problem.

ROBERT J. ATTAWAY, Bad Homburg, Germany.

It is untrue that Turks living in Germany don't want to integrate, they have. Most of them have been working hard here for more than a decade, and their children, often born in Germany, usually master the German language a great deal

better than the violent defenders of, in Mrs. Noelle-Neumann's words, "German values" and "German behavior."

ALEXANDER WOLTER, Berlin.

If Mrs. Noelle-Neumann wants to understand the root causes of German racist violence, she need look no farther than the nearest mirror.

RALPH BRUMSON, Cergy, France.

It has become an unreflected habit of journalists to criticize Germany's national laws as backward or even outright racist since allegedly they make acquisition of German nationality dependent on "purity of the blood." This assertion, more inspired by Wagnerian opera than by any perusal of legal texts, is not true.

German nationality is acquired by descent from German parents, which has nothing to do with race or ethnicity. The jus sanguinis principle — that the citizenship of the child is determined by the citizenship of its parents — underlies the legislation of most countries, except those which conceive of themselves as countries of immigration.

Heading for a Summer Job At a Very Private Address

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — The very best assignment I've ever had was exactly 15 years ago. I went out to a factory in Flushing, Queens, called Angler's Company Ltd., and spent the summer months just hanging around so that I could write a series about the place and its people.

If I got off the Flushing line at Main Street today I bet I could walk to Angler's with my eyes closed.

While I was in Queens with Ollie and Doris and Dorothy, watching them turn

MEANWHILE

out Cuffettes and Pocket Savers and other vinyl stationery supplies on the hot, hissing machines, lots of what we call news was taking place in the world. New York City was saved from bankruptcy by federal loan guarantees. The first test-tube baby was born in England. Pope Paul VI died.

But I was doing a different kind of story, about the ordinary lives of ordinary people. Often, in this line of work, you visit a story, for a couple of hours or a couple of days. But I lived in that one for three whole months, and I never rued the real news that I missed.

For the next three months my column will disappear while I go to live in a story again. I'm going to live in a white house with pretty furnishings, the most modest on a block of bigger and grander houses, with a woman named Ellen Gulden, her

English professor father and her ailing mother. I made these people up, and the house and the block, all that follows from them. They are characters in a novel.

In 1979 Eudora Welty wrote: "Writing fiction is an interior affair. Novels and stories always will be put down little by little out of personal feeling and personal beliefs arrived at alone and at firsthand over a period of time as time is needed. To go outside and beat the drum is only to interrupt, interrupt, and so finally to forget and to lose. Fiction has, and must keep, a private address."

That's where I'll be living.

When I first wrote a novel, several years ago, many people asked about the difference between writing journalism and writing fiction. And in the beginning I said, there's not much. This was a great shock to readers, but it confirmed their worst fears, too: Sometimes they believed that what appeared in newspapers was made up, and other times that fiction was autobiography and not imagination.

But what I meant was something different. I thought that the eye for telling detail and the ear for an authentic and useful quote were skills you developed in the newspaper business that were essential for novelists. I thought you used the notebook of the mind's eye to tell the story you'd invented. I believed authenticity was as important, maybe more important, in a novel than in a newspaper story.

This was summed up best for me by a waiter — who else? — who volunteered between drink and entrée orders this Mark Twainism: The difference between truth and fiction is that fiction is obliged to stick to possibility and truth is not. When you're writing reality, you don't have to work as hard to make it real as when you're making reality up as you go.

But it seems to me that the most notable difference between the two forms is the hit-and-run essence of the one and the total immersion of the other. Writing for newspapers is irresistible for those of us who are immediate-gratification freaks.

There'll be so much adrenaline in the world in the next 90 days. Perhaps there will be more plots uncovered to blow New York sky-high. Perhaps there will be another serial killer, with neighbors who will surely testify that he kept to himself but was quiet and polite. The president may be on his third comeback by Oct. 1. The mayoral race will be in the home stretch. So will the baseball season. Crimes and punishments will follow as the night the day. I know the drill.

And all the time I'll be in a kind of backwater, just as I was 15 years ago, living in a single story, so that with my eyes closed I can find my way around its rooms. Jessamy West once said, "Fiction reveals truths that reality obscures." So many important things will happen in the real world. I will have my own, an interior affair, without interruptions. The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Of course, they were given the vote; and whatever criticism I or others might make about Australia, it is today one of the world's most successful multicultural societies. So much so that 10 years ago, when a leading conservative politician attempted to drum up an issue about the number of Asians entering Australia, he found himself rapidly discredited and removed from his party's leadership.

The huge number of immigrants in Australia has been one of the most important factors in breaking down the sense of the country as a bland outpost of England. This is something I would have thought very appealing to many Germans and Europeans, especially when their own culture appears to be increasingly subjected to the corrosive effects of international American pop culture.

ANDREW MCCATHIE, Berlin.

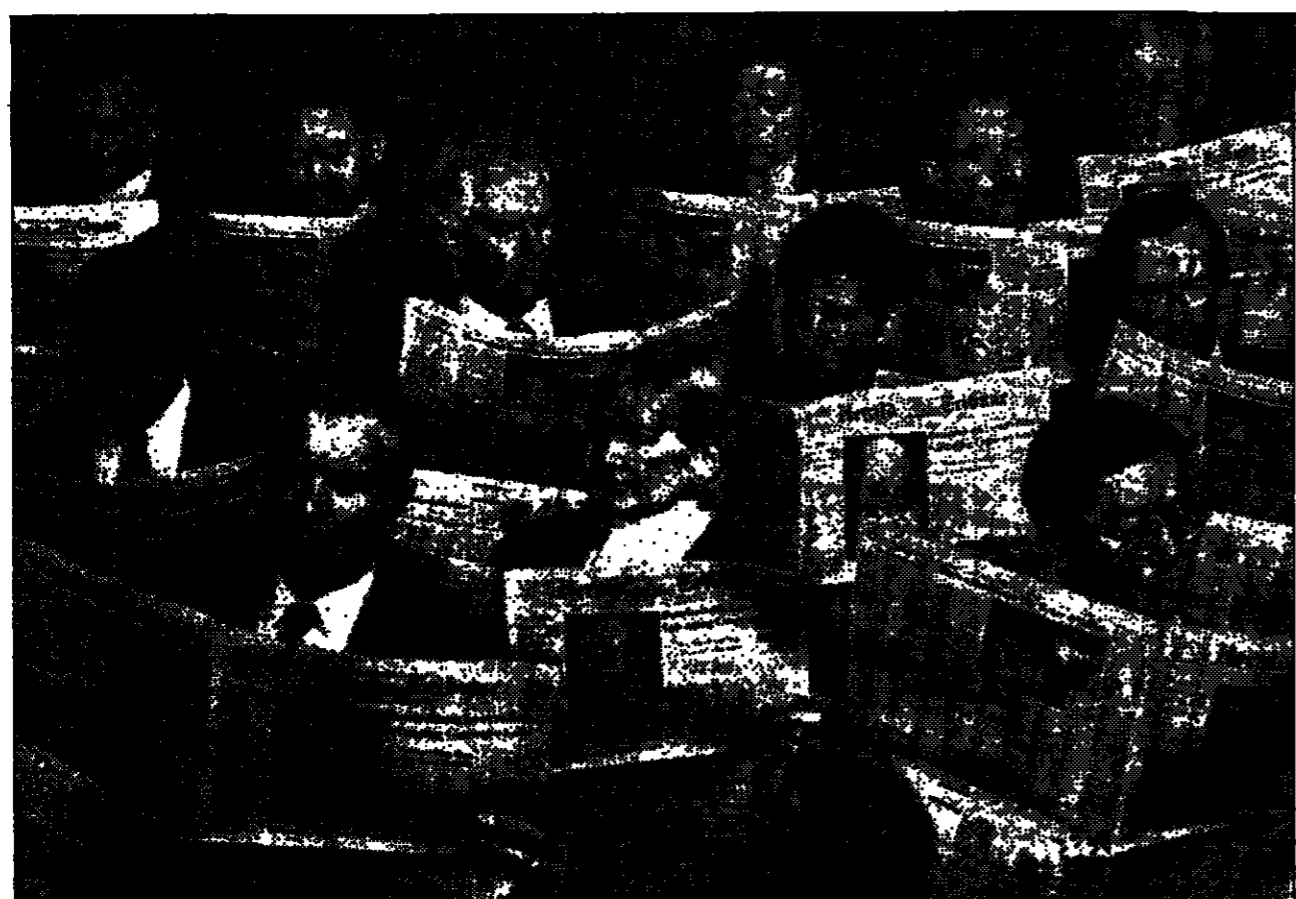
On the other hand, since 1991 German law has given foreigners generous opportunities to become naturalized. Any person aged 16 to 23 shall, upon request, be naturalized "as a rule" — that is, if no exceptional circumstances are present — if he or she has lived in Germany for at least eight years. As of July 1 of this year, the "as a rule" clause is being dropped.

In accordance with standards promoted by the Council of Europe, the main requirement is that the applicant renounce his or her former nationality. As a matter of fact, however, few foreigners have availed themselves of this opportunity.

CHRISTIAN TOMUSCHAT, International Law Commission, Geneva.

About 30 years ago in Australia, large numbers of migrants from Europe (including a few from Germany) were arriving to fill a gap in the jobs market, taking up work that we Australians were not prepared to do. Very much like the Turks in Germany, I would have thought. But many in Australia asked: How could these people expect to vote when they could hardly speak English and were not prepared to join in Australian society?

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



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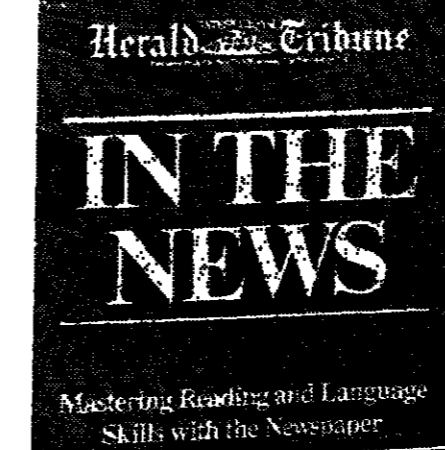
Table showing circulation percentages for various newspapers: INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE (10%), LE MONDE (7%), FINANCIAL TIMES (7%), NEUE ZÜRCHER ZEITUNG (2%), THE TIMES (1%), THE NEW YORK TIMES (1%), FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG (1%), WALL STREET JOURNAL EUROPE (1%), BISH TIMES (1%), DAILY TELEGRAPH (1%).

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سكرا من الاصل



A Malaysian doing songket weaving. Tengku Ismail (inset) supervises all the details in his studio.

Songket: Malaysia's Royal Silk

By John Brunton

KUALA TRENGGANU, Malaysia — In the back streets of the sleepy town of Kuala Trengganu, halfway down the deserted, palm-fringed beaches of Malaysia's East Coast, there is a workshop where a dozen women work away at wooden looms producing traditional cloth known as songket.

Inside the simple wooden building, the temperature soars well above 35 degrees centigrade (95 Fahrenheit) with no air conditioning or even fans. And although the looms look pretty rickety, the material being woven is fine silk from China, and the intricate patterns on the cloth are created from delicate gold and silver threads produced in Lyon. The pieces of cloth are individually prepared for clients that range from one of the world's wealthiest men, the Sultan of Brunei, to the royal family of Malaysia and Queen Noor of Jordan, to an Empress Michiko of Japan.

Fussing away behind the weavers, checking the stitching, comparing color schemes, is the designer and owner of the studio, Tengku Ismail. A cousin of the Sultan of Trengganu, this energetic prince is kind of a one-man cultural ambassador for Malaysia. Not only has he succeeded in preserving the ancient art of songket weaving, but he has resurrected a royal dance troupe and now spends what free time he has scouring kampongs, villages, to buy up centuries-old traditional houses to be reassembled in his own cultural village.

Songket dates from the origins of the Malay Sultanates as far back as 1300. The intricately woven pieces of cloth were reserved to be worn at court by royalty and the nobility and on grand occasions, such as the

coronation of a ruler, weddings and the highly ritualized circumcision ceremony. Tengku Ismail has succeeded in turning a cottage industry into high-quality, contemporary fashion.

"When I returned home after studying in Europe," he said, "I realized that the highly specialized art of songket weaving had all but died out. So I toured the villages of Trengganu visiting artisans, learned how to weave myself and set up my own workshop. I had to train my own weavers, as I found the traditional craftsmen were simply not adventurous in color or design."

"For inspiration, I was lucky to inherit a wonderful collection of royal songket from my grandmother's collection, and now the basis for my designs is always traditional motifs which I then add a European influence, usually in the color scheme."

Anyone who passes by the workshop is personally advised by the prince. Prices for an individually designed piece of cloth range from \$1,200 to \$4,000. The sarong measures 2 meters by 1 meter (6.5 by 3.3 feet), enough to make a jacket or a skirt. The steep price is hardly surprising though when you consider that each piece takes one weaver at least two months to complete.

The prince, 42, was raised in a very different world from the Malaysia that has emerged in the last 20 years. And it's his palace upbringing, steeped in ancient royal customs, that has led him to become such an active defender of Malaysian culture. Preserving songket was just the first of his crusades, and now he is heavily involved in reviving classical dance, the Mak Yong, and saving the traditional stilt houses that are

rapidly disappearing from rural villages as people build modern homes.

"Ever since I was young, I loved watching royal performances of the Mak Yong and gamelan orchestra. But over the years, all interest waned, and the performers just drifted back to being farmers and fishermen. If this trend carries on, our cultural roots will soon disappear, so I tracked down all the old members of the troupe and started organizing performances again. And this is not just for tourists to enjoy, but so that Malaysians themselves can learn to appreciate their own culture."

Today he is in the midst of a project that may bring all his passions together, the creation of a self-sufficient artists' community. He has bought 14 acres (5.5 hectares) of jungle land on a narrow peninsula jutting into a river, about a dozen miles outside the city. The dense undergrowth has been cut back and burned, the five ancient houses he bought are being reassembled, and a plantation of sugar cane, pineapple and papaya has been planted. The aims now are to bring the Mak Yong dancers and musicians permanently together to live in the village and farm the plantation, to transfer the weaving workshop, to construct a stage for dance performances and then build guest houses for tourists. Everything is to be completed by the end of this year, and visitors will be welcomed by Tengku Ismail into his cultural kingdom, which he has already named Pura Tanjung Satu, the Pavilion on a Peninsula.

The songket workshop and Tengku Ismail's adjoining home in Kuala Trengganu can be visited, preferably by appointment. Tel: 09 623992. Fax: 09 629571.

John Brunton is a free-lance journalist specializing in Southeast Asia.

In Provence, Artists' Paradise

By Edward Harper

LOURMARN, France — Albert Camus is buried in a modest grave in the cemetery of Lourmarin, a quiet Provencal village at the base of the Luberon mountain chain. He came to the village some years before his death in 1960 in an automobile accident to escape the distractions of Paris and to find the time and peace to write. Many other artists and writers have followed him to this idyllic site.

Camus was introduced to the village by one of his professors, Jean Grenier, who had discovered it when he was offered a summer grant by the Fondation de Lourmarin-Laurent-Vibert. The foundation, based in the medieval chateau dominating the town, was the dream of a young French intellectual who, like Camus, died young in a car accident.

Robert Laurent-Vibert was a man ahead of his time. As a young man, and a graduate of the prestigious Ecole Normale Supérieure, he had interrupted a career as an archaeologist to rescue the family business, a turn-of-the-century hair preparation called *Petrole Hahn*. It was a French version of "greasy kid stuff" invented by his adoptive father.

A marketing genius, Laurent-Vibert had by his mid-30s turned this preparation into a gold mine, turning the profits to the reconstruction of the fortress-chateau of Lourmarin. Shortly before his death at 41 in 1925, he established and endowed an institution, then unique in France, that allowed promising young artists, writers and musicians to come together for a month each summer in this small castle tucked away in a corner of the Vaucluse.

The foundation flourishes. The core of its "pensioners" each summer are the winners of the prestigious Grand Prix de l'Académie des Beaux-Arts, successor to the Prix de Rome, in architecture, painting, sculpture and graphics. In addition to sponsoring the 12 resident pensioners, the chateau holds eight classical music evenings featuring leading soloists and chamber music groups.

The chateau, lovingly restored by Laurent-Vibert, is a prime example of medieval architecture. Stripped of its later incrustations, the building stands like a somber sentinel over the red tile roofs and beige stones of the village below.

Lourmarin sits athwart the sole pass in the Luberon mountain chain that links the Alps with the Mediterranean. Caesar's army marched through the defiles on the way to his conquest of Gaul. And 400 years later,



desperate legions retreated along the superb Roman road before the onslaught of barbarian hordes.

Over the centuries the village has suffered because of its strategic site. Attacked by Visigoths, Normans, Saracens and assorted bandits, its narrow streets, thick-walled fortified houses and churches attest to its history.

Modern Lourmarin is first mentioned in written records in 1189. For the next five centuries, the history of the village is an unending litany of pillage, plague and religious war. The fief changed hands repeatedly, and the names of its seigneurs mirror French history: Grimaldi, de Forcalquier, Sabran in the 13th and 14th centuries and the powerful d'Agoult family for several hundred years thereafter.

The d'Agoult's imported Protestant farmers from the Swiss canton of Vaud to drain the marshes and clear the land. For 70 years, prosperity reigned in the valley, but it was not to last. In 1545, Francois I authorized the massacre of the Protestant farmers. The village lapsed into desuetude.

Following a final spasm of religious violence in 1685 after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which had guaranteed reli-

gious freedom to the Protestants, the village entered an age of peace and somnolence virtually undisturbed by the French Revolution or the industrialization of the 19th century. An exodus of the population to larger towns and cities had the effect of leaving Lourmarin almost untouched by successive waves of modernization.

Preserved in the amber of poverty, its streets, tall stone houses, Romanesque churches and chateaus remained untouched. The result is a village of lovingly restored medieval and Renaissance houses, shaded from the fierce Provencal sun, along narrow streets that open into graceful small plazas.

Interpersed among the older houses are elegant 17th- and 18th-century mansions of the prosperous middle class that developed during the centuries of peace. Fountains are everywhere, bringing in the cooling waters of the mountain streams.

Over it all presides the chateau, which after surviving 700 years of assaults very nearly succumbed to the wreckers' ball in 1920. A ruin after 150 years of neglect, it was about to be sold to a builder who wanted to dismantle it and use its stones.

It was then that Robert Laurent-Vibert discovered and restored the building, giving it new life as a home for young French intellectuals. Brilliantly lit in summer, its musical evenings fill the valley with Bach and Mozart as tourists throng the cafés along the esplanade across from the castle walls. Peace and prosperity have finally come to the beautiful, star-crossed village.

The chateau is open daily for guided tours from July 1 through Sept. 30.

Edward Harper is a retired Foreign Service officer.

HEAR THIS

■ Holy Thanksgiving! "The Most Exciting Turkey Lovers' Recipe Contest for teens ever!" to quote the National Turkey Federation, drew ideas from 1,670 teenagers on how to lure red-meat-loving Americans into trying turkey. Shloh Graham, 13, won the grand prize of \$2,000 for a food extravaganza of smoked turkey, tortillas, tomatoes, olives, red peppers, Monterey Jack cheese, salsa and spices that comes in the form of party snacks for 48 people. And it's not even the Fourth of July yet.

THE MOVIE GUIDE

The Firm

Directed by Sydney Pollack. U.S.

At the time it was published in 1991, "The Firm" was John Grisham's best-selling suspense novel, was described by one critic as "mean and lean." Mean, possibly, but lean? The book is 501 pages. Now Sydney Pollack's film version far more accurately characterizes the source material. The movie is extremely long (two hours, 34 minutes) and so slow that by the end you feel as if you've been standing up even if you've been sitting down. It moves around the map a lot, from Boston to Memphis to the Caribbean to Washington, without getting anywhere. But, you may well ask, what about the story? After all, underneath Grisham's verbiage, and not quite suffocated by it, there is an entertaining moral tale about the 1980s: Mitch McDeere, a bright young man, born poor and deprived, lusts for the good things in life. He graduates from Harvard Law School near the top of his class and joins a small, conservative, very rich firm of tax and corporate law specialists in Memphis. Almost immediately, he discovers that he has sold his soul to the devil. Or, as a federal agent says, "Your life, as you've



known it, is now over." Not long after he joins the firm, Mitch is approached by the FBI. The bureau wants him to act as a mole. What is a guy to do? As in the novel, what the guy does is the heart of the film. Mitch (Tom Cruise) plays each side against the other in a manner that becomes increasingly mysterious until, near the end, even someone who has read the book is likely to be lost. Whether the problem is in the writing, the direction or maybe the editing is anybody's guess. Whatever the reason, the film's end is a long time coming and, when it finally does arrive, is unable to do justice to the buildup. "The Firm" maintains a sluggish grip even through its concluding sequence, which frantically cross-cuts between actions in the Cayman Islands and Memphis. It ultimately provides no liberation from the sweet tyranny of its own plotting. (Vincent Canby, NYT)

Sonata

Directed by Takashi Kitano. Japan.

Remembered as the ferocious Sergeant Hara in Oshima's "Merry Christmas, Mr. Lawrence," the popular TV personality Takashi Kitano has recently taken up directing. Earlier pictures such as "Violent Cop" and "Boiling Point" have proved quite popular with the young and it is to them that this new film is apparently dedicated. In it old-time *yakusa* Murakawa (played by Kitano) is sent on a hit mission to Okinawa. When

things screw up he and his buddies hide out on beautiful tropical beaches, spin the Frisbee, get close to nature and begin to wonder if spilling guts is all there is to life. There is lots of soul-searching under vacation-blue skies where it is revealed that these vicious little thugs are just boys at heart. This is because, as the director Kitano comments in the press sheet: "Really tough guys don't experience a lot of tension — by nature they're cool." (No wonder the kids love him. (Donald Richie, IFT))

Sleepless in Seattle

Directed by Nora Ephron. U.S.

There are certain things that the characters in Nora Ephron's movies know how to do — like peel an apple in one long twisting strip. Or whip up a mountain of spaghetti carbonara as a post-coital bedtime snack. This isn't a matter of style; this is how her brittle, smart, self-

absorbed, irresistible neurotic people — people like Sam and Annie (Tom Hanks and Meg Ryan), the would-be couple in her disarmingly funny new comedy "Sleepless in Seattle" — define themselves. In this crowd, you can't just appreciate J.D. Salinger's writing, you have to be able to crack wise about his love life. The same goes for show tunes and food and old movies. It's not just that her people are articulate and sophisticated; they are also endowed with a sense of personal theatricality. Her people are hopeless romantics. Actually, this is what the movie is about: Should we follow our hearts or our heads? Heed our passions or be sensible? Both actors seem to reach into themselves for a deeper connection with their characters than they've shown before. This helps Ephron with an unfortunate tendency in her work, which is basically to make everyone in all her movies sound like the same person. (Nanely, herself.) (Hal Hinson, WP)

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12 Month High Low Bid Ask

Symbol	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Bid	Ask
IBM	110	100	108	109
MSFT	100	90	98	99
ORCL	100	90	98	99
INTL	100	90	98	99
DIS	100	90	98	99
WMT	100	90	98	99
AMZN	100	90	98	99
GOOG	100	90	98	99
MSFT	100	90	98	99
ORCL	100	90	98	99
INTL	100	90	98	99
DIS	100	90	98	99
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GOOG	100	90	98	99

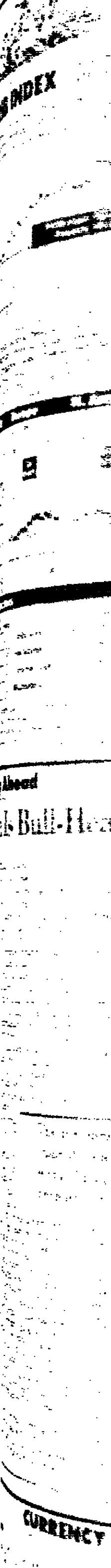
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AMZN	100	90	98	99
GOOG	100	90	98	99

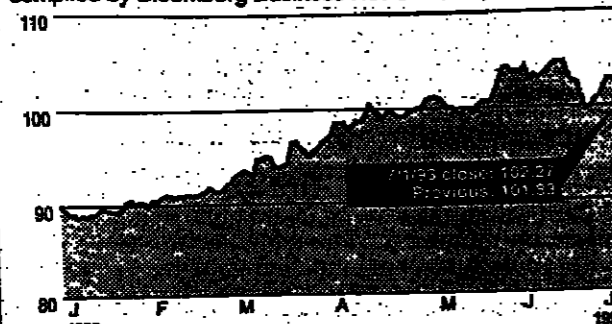
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Region	Approx. weighting	Close	118.12 Prev.	% Chg
Asia/Pacific	25%	118.12	116.58	+1.3%
Europe	40%	97.20	98.71	-1.5%
N. America	35%	83.97	84.85	-1.0%

Industry	Close	118.12 Prev.	% Chg
Energy	108.00	102.90	+4.9%
Utilities	107.84	107.26	+0.5%
Finance	108.60	108.00	+0.6%
Services	111.91	111.65	+0.2%

For indices desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

A Brussels Booster Takes EC Helm

Belgium Vows to Work to Advance European Union

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS — Belgium took on the leadership of the European Community in fighting fashion on Thursday, pledging to revive Europe's confidence by renewing the drive toward a single currency and aggressively defending the continent's social safety net. "It's of the greatest importance to put Europe back on the rails," said Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium, which will hold the Community's rotating presidency for the next six months. "We wish to convince everyone in Europe that it's in working together that we'll be able to get out of the current crisis."

Belgian officials also endorsed EC efforts to complete the Uruguay round of global trade negotiations but only on the "one fundamental principle — reciprocity." Foreign Minister Willy Claes said at a joint news conference. That was a thinly veiled critique of unilateral trade actions by the United States, including the recent Commerce Department decision to impose heavy anti-dumping duties on steel imports from the Community and other countries. Mr. Claes will get an early chance to signal his trade stance on Friday, when EC foreign ministers will review the progress of recent talks between the Community, the United States, Japan and Canada, and prospects for an outline agreement on tariff reduction at

the Group of Seven summit meeting in Tokyo next week. Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France said this week there would be no pact on tariffs unless Washington abandons its steel duties, and EC sources suggested that France might push for retaliatory measures at Friday's meeting. Mr. Claes declined to say whether he would endorse retaliation. A spokesman for the EC Commission, which handles trade

negotiations for the 12 members, said it would urge the ministers to give a "very strong reaction" to the U.S. duties but preferred to fight them through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, not with retaliatory sanctions. Mr. Dehaene said the divisive debate over the Treaty on European Union over the past year and the preceding presidencies of Denmark and Britain, where doubts about the Maastricht treaty have been greatest, have deepened the economic crisis gripping the Community. But armed with Britain's expected ratification of the treaty later this year, he said Belgium would move forcefully to implement Maastricht's framework for adopting a common currency, as well as increasing cooperation

in foreign and defense policy and in police, judicial and immigration matters. Mr. Dehaene said implementing the Treaty on European Union signed at Maastricht, the Netherlands, and resolving the economic crisis were "Siamese twins" because the way out of recession could come only through strengthened EC institutions. His first priority is to establish the European Monetary Institute, the forerunner of the envisioned future EC central bank that is supposed to be up and running by next Jan. 1. Mr. Dehaene said he favored holding an extraordinary EC summit meeting in late October if the 12 member states could agree on a site for the institute, as well as other new pan-European agencies called for in the Maastricht treaty.

Mr. Dehaene also promised to press ahead with efforts to redress Europe's twin problems of unemployment and deteriorating competitiveness. Under a plan adopted by EC leaders in Copenhagen last week, plans for restoring jobs and growth are supposed to be ready for the regular December summit meeting in Brussels. But Mr. Dehaene made clear that he did not support Britain's claim that Europe needed to cut wage costs and regulations to spur jobs. The Social Chapter of the Maastricht treaty, which calls for even social protection across the Community and has been a main target of British attacks, is "essential" for Europe's future, Mr. Dehaene said.

Balladur Says He Hopes to See a Trade Accord Soon

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Apparently intent on defusing impressions that France would play a spotter role at next week's economic summit meeting in Tokyo, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said Thursday his government hoped to see a world trade agreement by the next few months, perhaps helped by the upcoming Tokyo talks among the Group of Seven industrial countries. He repeated the United States for the timing of its decision to slap punitive import duties on steel, including French products,

and said the move damaged the negotiating climate. France, he said in an interview with a group of U.S. journalists, was entitled to defend itself with similar measures. But Mr. Balladur, while complaining his government had been caught by surprise by the U.S. action, said that the Tokyo negotiations could still succeed. He played down recriminations this week between Paris and Washington over the incident, saying that he had shown good will by accepting an accord last month on some of the agricultural issues that have opposed France to the United States.

Mr. Balladur told a cabinet meeting in Paris Monday that removal of U.S. anti-dumping sanctions on European steel exports was a prerequisite to any world trade agreement. Peter Watson, vice chairman of the U.S. Commerce Department's International Trade Commission, which made the import duties ruling, called Mr. Balladur's comments insulting and asked for an apology. Asked specifically about Mr. Watson's response, Mr. Balladur brushed it aside, quoting a French diplomatic axiom that "anything excessive is insignificant."

U.S. to Oppose Court Ruling On Trade Pact

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The White House will vigorously oppose congressional approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement while it battles in court to overturn a judge's ruling that could seriously delay the accord, the top U.S. trade official said Thursday. Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, said he expected the ruling would be voided on appeal. He added that negotiations with Mexico and Canada would continue on a side agreement to NAFTA designed to protect the environment along U.S. borders, especially the frontier with Mexico. "It does not stop anything," Mr. Kantor said of the ruling Wednesday by a federal judge. The surprise decision by District Judge Charles R. Richey requires the government to follow the National Environmental Policy Act and provide an environmental impact statement on the NAFTA accord before it goes into effect. Many trade specialists said the ruling, if upheld on appeal, would seriously undermine efforts to conclude the Uruguay Round of world trade talks under the 110-nation trade group known as General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The Justice Department said Thursday it had filed a formal notice of appeal, Reuters reported. The case will be handled by the court of appeals for the District of Columbia circuit, and a decision could come as early as mid-August. Fashioning an environmental impact statement, if required, would take many months, and supporters of NAFTA have expressed fear that any delay will further weaken the already shaky political base of support it has in Congress. Mr. Kantor sought Thursday to allay those fears. In a televised interview, he said, "The solicitor general has agreed to appeal this exceedingly seriously. And we believe, of course, it will be overturned." Mr. Kantor added, "The judge did not say we could not continue on, which we will to negotiate or even submit it to the Congress." The White House plans to submit the accord to Congress for ratification in mid-September. NAFTA is scheduled to take effect in January. The implications of the ruling are considered enormous by trade specialists. If upheld, it could seriously undermine the authority of the president to negotiate trade deals. Judge Richey concluded that Congress, not the president, holds the ultimate authority over foreign commerce even though the president has the power to negotiate treaties. Two environmental groups and a self-described public-interest lobby brought the lawsuit in an effort to ensure that international agreements would not have the effect of undermining strong environmental and product safety laws in the United States. Mr. Kantor, in a briefing late Wednesday after the judge's ruling, said there were three key reasons the judgment could not be permitted to stand. "One, it interferes with the president's ability to negotiate international agreements," he said. "Two, it has serious implications in terms of the president's negotiating ability not only for the NAFTA, but also for the Uruguay Round and

See NAFTA, Page 12

Thinking Ahead

Clinton Is Bull-Headed on Japan

By Regina Dale
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has short-sightedly staked out a confrontation with Japan ahead of next week's Group of Seven summit meeting in Tokyo, raising fresh doubts about his ability to reassert U.S. global leadership. But it is not too late for him to change tack. Mr. Clinton's two worst mistakes so far have been to reduce the complex U.S.-Japanese relationship to the single issue of trade, and then to try to browbeat Japan into slashing its subsidies by adopting numerical performance targets. However strenuously Washington rejected the Japanese are right to cry managed care. Now, that bull-headed approach has caused a breakdown in talks on a new U.S.-Japanese trade negotiating framework that Mr. Clinton — not Tokyo — wanted agencies before the summit meeting. And the consequences are inevitably beginning to spread, frustrating U.S. objectives in other areas.

The bad atmosphere generated by the U.S. demands has further darkened prospects for a breakthrough in the Uruguay Round of world trade talks, already dimmed by French protectionism, which should have been the summit meeting's main goal. And far from learning from its mistakes, Mr. Clinton's administration is trying vainly to push its allies towards a centrally planned world economy, fix which numerical targets would be applied to growth rates and trade balances of all the G-7 countries, not just Japan. That long-discredited idea confirms the fears of Washington's allies that the world economic system will not be limited to Japan. Meanwhile, Japan has pointedly stuck a knife into another of the U.S. administration's pet projects — a proposed \$4 billion fund to help privatization in Russia — by dismissing the scale of the U.S. proposals as "preposterous." And things may get worse. U.S. negotiators are reportedly warning that the entire U.S.-Japanese relationship, including the American security umbrella, could be endangered if Tokyo does not start manipulating trading pat-

terns along the lines demanded by Washington. That is crude blackmail; and it is not just preposterous, it is dangerous. Fortunately a voice of reason has entered this overheated debate. In a study report convened by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and endorsed by Mr. Clinton's call for a "new partnership" between the United States and Japan and agrees that the Japanese trade surplus must be addressed. But the group rejects numerical targets, saying it has "no confidence in the ability of governments to substitute political judgments for the decisions of markets." Quite so. Instead, the group rightly calls for tax cuts to spur Japanese demand and stepped-up efforts to promote Japanese consumption. But the report's main service to the debate is to point up the folly of Mr. Clinton's failure to take the broader strategic picture into account. The United States already does over 40 percent more trade with Asia than with Western Europe.

In an area threatened by instability in Russia, explosive growth in China and a possibly nuclear North Korea, U.S. partnership with Japan is indispensable. "A real rift between the U.S. and Japan would create fear and unpredictability in Asia with unpredictable consequences," it adds. Even after the Cold War, American and Japanese interests still converge on virtually all important security issues. But Mr. Clinton's high-handed approach is actually damaging prospects for the "new partnership" based on a longer vision that he says he wants with Japan. As the Carnegie group points out, Japanese resistance to American pressure is growing and "willingness to overtly challenge the U.S. is becoming an asset for Japanese politicians." Much more constructive would be for Mr. Clinton to heed the report's call for a close-knit Pacific economic community, and ultimately a free-trade economic area, based on the 12-nation Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. That could be launched at the APEC ministerial meeting in Seattle in November. Mr. Clinton should take the lead by turning that meeting into a Pacific summit meeting, as some of his advisers are suggesting. Meanwhile, he should drop his threats against Japan, and take the Carnegie report to Tokyo with him as required reading.

A Hesitant, Late Recovery for Industrial World

Further Job Losses Are Forecast by OECD

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Brisk growth in Asia outside Japan and further recovery in Latin America over the coming 18 months will help buoy exports from the major industrial countries, but that will not be enough to alter the downturn picture: A solid recovery in the industrial nations "is still some way off," says the semiannual Economic Outlook published Thursday by the OECD. At best, the report foresees a moderate but uncertain recovery in the 24 member states of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. This outlook assumes an acceleration of world trade starting around now and continuing into next year. But, the report states, "even where recovery is under way such as the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, its pace has been hesitant, and in most of these countries this pattern seems set to continue." Unemployment is expected to keep rising, to 36 million people. Most of this will be concentrated in Western Europe where 23 million, up from 19 million at the end of last year, are projected to be without work by next year. Even a sustained recovery in Europe, it warns, "is not a sufficient condition" to lastingly reduce joblessness to acceptable levels. To achieve that, the report states, countries will have to undertake fundamental reforms of labor markets: employment protection legislation, alter welfare arrangements, broaden vocational training and fully expose markets to domestic and international competition. Worse yet for the employment outlook, recovery in Europe is expected to be gradual, getting under way only next year and then on condition that German short-term interest rates fall substantially. The report assumes German short-term rates will fall to about 4.5 percent by the end of 1994. Without that, recovery in Continental Europe risks being delayed. Presenting the report, the OECD's chief economist, Kumi-haru Stiglitz, welcomed Thursday's cuts in official German rates as a move in the right direction. He cautioned against protectionism, calling it an "increasingly popular false solution to rising unemployment which can only prove to be seriously counterproductive." He said that "the major downside risk" to the prospects for recovery is the perceptible drift toward managed trade, results-oriented deals and voluntary export restraints that benefit vested interests at the expense of consumers. Despite the shallowness of the projected recovery, the OECD con-

cluded that the money

could be wasted in the absence of an effective stabilization program but withholding it risks undermining reform efforts. How the resolve the dilemma "is a political judgment," the OECD secretariat observes. But "while strict financial conditionality of the sort typically required under IMF programs may not be possible in present circumstances, Western assistance cannot ignore the need to establish conditions," the report stated. A subsequent section of the report devoted to the experience in Latin America noted: "Governments were increasingly successful in implementing tight macroeconomic policies and structural reforms during the later part of the 1980s, and more importantly, they persisted in spite of the immediate social and economic costs of these policies. They were encouraged in their persistence by

See EAST, Page 13

Gold Rockets Up As Investors Pile In

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Gold rose sharply Thursday to its highest price in two-and-a-half years, as big investors piled onto the metal's bandwagon for a variety of reasons. Gold futures for August delivery rocketed up \$9.20 an ounce to close at \$388.40 on the New York Commodity Exchange. The metal has gained 19 percent since March, when it stood at an eight-year low. Searching to explain Thursday's leap, analysts cited such diverse reasons as the dollar's weakness after rapid economic data, the series of interest rate cuts in Europe and sharp gains in the Commodity Research Bureau's futures index, a key inflation indicator. But the basic reason appeared to be a lack of attractive alternatives for the managers of commodity and other funds. "When you look at your at the other possibilities" for investing, said Scott Meyers, senior analyst with Riedel Trading Inc., "your choices are limited." Bond yields have fallen this year as the U.S. government has won investor confidence about reducing the budget deficit. The yield on a 30-year Treasury bond is now about 6.68 percent, while short-term rates and bank certificates of deposit hover around 3 percent. Stocks, measured by the Standard & Poor's 500, look fairly expensive at 23 times earnings and are already near a 12-month high. "It's gold's turn," Mr. Meyers said. "For the first time in years, managers are recommending investors put a percentage of their holding in gold." Peter Cardillo, research director with Westfalia Investments, said simply, "the market is looking for an excuse to go higher." Among those excuses Thursday were the National Association of Purchasing Managers' June survey, which showed the manufacturing economy declining at a 48.3 percent reading, down from 51.1 in May. A spokesman for the Rudolf Wolff trading house said the number was very bullish for gold as it showed that interest rates were likely to stay low for the short- to intermediate-term with the con-

SINCE 1735 THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A QUARTZ BLANCPAIN WATCH. AND THERE NEVER WILL BE.

TÜRLER
JEWELRY & WATCHES

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1
Australian \$	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
British pound	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Canadian \$	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
French franc	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
German DM	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Italian lira	1,936	1,936	1,936	1,936	1,936
Japanese yen	148	148	148	148	148
New Zealand \$	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
Portuguese escudo	200	200	200	200	200
Spanish peseta	166	166	166	166	166
Swiss franc	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
Swedish krona	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46
Thai baht	50	50	50	50	50
U.S. dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yen	148	148	148	148	148

MARKET DIARY

Mixed U.S. Data Leave Stocks Flat

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Faced with mixed signals on the U.S. economy, investors traded stocks heavily on Thursday, but the market ended with little change.

N.Y. Stocks

York Stock Exchange outnumbered decliners by an 11-8 ratio. Traders said that after a 12-point Dow drop into midmorning, when the market was disappointed by the June national purchasing managers' report, the major averages stabilized and eventually retraced to their previous levels.

GOLD: Big Investors Jump In

Continued from Page 11
my ride in only a very modest recovery. The purchasing managers' data undercut the dollar, which fell more than a penny, to 1.6390 Deutsche marks at the New York close from 1.7049 DM on Wednesday, despite

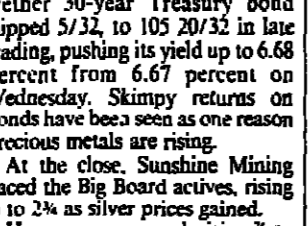
Foreign Exchange

the Bundesbank's cuts of its discount and Lombard interest rates. The dollar slipped to 5.7155 French francs from 5.7485 francs and to 1.5070 Swiss francs from 1.5135, and the pound rose to 1.5155 from 1.4920. The dollar strengthened against the yen, to 107.325 yen from 107.200, cited by market sentiment that the United States would not press for a rise of the Japanese currency at next week's summit meeting of the Group of Seven industrial powers in Tokyo.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Press July 1
Amsterdam
AEX 100 52.30
AEX 200 52.30
AEX 300 52.30
AEX 400 52.30
AEX 500 52.30
AEX 600 52.30
AEX 700 52.30
AEX 800 52.30
AEX 900 52.30
AEX 1000 52.30

The Dow



NYSE Most Actives

Table listing the most active stocks on the NYSE, including symbols, prices, and volume.

AMEX Most Actives

Table listing the most active stocks on the AMEX, including symbols, prices, and volume.

NYSE Diary

Table listing NYSE trading activity, including symbols, prices, and volume.

AMEX Diary

Table listing AMEX trading activity, including symbols, prices, and volume.

MASDAQ Diary

Table listing MASDAQ trading activity, including symbols, prices, and volume.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Averages: Industrials, Transp, Utilities, Finance, Comp.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing Standard & Poor's Indexes: Industrials, Transp, Utilities, Finance, Comp.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing NYSE Indexes: Composite, Industrials, Utilities, Finance, Comp.

MASDAQ Indexes

Table showing MASDAQ Indexes: Composite, Industrials, Utilities, Finance, Comp.

AMEX Stock Index

Table showing AMEX Stock Index: Composite, Industrials, Utilities, Finance, Comp.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Bond Averages: 20 Bonds, 10 Industrials, 10 Government.

Market Sales

Table showing Market Sales: NYSE, AMEX, NASDAQ.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table showing N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading: Buy, Sell, Short.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table showing S&P 100 Index Options: Call, Put, Strike Price.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing European Futures: Food, Metals, Energy.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIPFFE)

Table showing German Government Bond (LIPFFE): 5Y, 10Y, 20Y.

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes: DAX, Nikkei, Hang Seng.

Dividends

Table showing Dividends: Company Name, Dividend Amount.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. Futures: Grains, Metals, Energy.

Grains

Table showing Grains: Wheat, Corn, Soybeans.

Metals

Table showing Metals: Gold, Silver, Platinum.

Industrials

Table showing Industrials: Various Industrial Stocks.

Livestock

Table showing Livestock: Cattle, Hogs, Poultry.

Markets Closed

The stock markets in Montreal and Toronto were closed Thursday for a holiday.

Paris

Table showing Paris market activity: CAC 40, various stocks.

Stockholm

Table showing Stockholm market activity: OMX, various stocks.

Sydney

Table showing Sydney market activity: ASX, various stocks.

Zurich

Table showing Zurich market activity: SMI, various stocks.

Sao Paulo

Table showing Sao Paulo market activity: Bovespa, various stocks.

Tokyo

Table showing Tokyo market activity: Nikkei, various stocks.

Singapore

Table showing Singapore market activity: SIF, various stocks.

Milano

Table showing Milano market activity: ISEQ, various stocks.

London

Table showing London market activity: FTSE, various stocks.

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Weak Pulse for U.S. Industry

WASHINGTON (NYT) — A spate of weak U.S. economic numbers continued Thursday as purchasing managers reported that their industrial index skidded in June to under 50 percent, the dividing line between expansion and contraction. It was the lowest reading in 18 months.

McDonnell to Keep Helicopters Unit

ST. LOUIS (UPI) — McDonnell Douglas Corp. said Thursday it has dropped its plans to sell its helicopter business or to find a joint venture partner for the unit. The company's stock fell \$2.12, to \$72 a share.

Phillips to Renew North Sea Complex

BARTLESVILLE, Oklahoma (Bloomberg) — Phillips Petroleum Co. unveiled a plan Thursday to save its expansive North Sea oil and gas complex, estimating the cost of building a new facility at \$3 billion to \$4 billion for Phillips and its partners in the Ekofisk venture.

Microsoft Wins Ruling on Piracy

REDMOND, Washington (Bloomberg) — Microsoft Corp. said Thursday it won the biggest award ever in a software piracy case, a \$12.5 million judgment against BEC Computer Co. of Taiwan.

JWP Confers With Creditor Banks

RYE BROOK, New York (Bloomberg) — JWP Inc. is taking steps that will likely lead the nation's largest mechanical and electrical services contractor to file a prepackaged Chapter 11 bankruptcy petition to restructure its finances, analysts said.

For the Record

Wang Laboratories Inc., which has been shedding assets while reorganizing in bankruptcy court, plans to sell its computer and office supplies business to Nasdaq Corp. for an undisclosed sum.

Wang Laboratories Inc.

Tandy Corp. said it has reached agreement to sell its computer manufacturing assets to AST Research Inc. (Bloomberg)

Amex Inc.

Amex Inc. said its directors voted to omit the company's September quarterly dividend. Last quarter it paid 10 cents per share. (Reuters)

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. Futures: Grains, Metals, Energy.

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes: S&P 500, Dow Jones, etc.

Commodity Indexes

Table showing Commodity Indexes: Oil, Gold, etc.

EBRD Taps Interim President

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Directors of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development avoided a potentially messy tussle over the naming of an interim president on Thursday. At an informal meeting, they agreed that Ronald Freeman, the bank's No. 2 official and an American, will step into that slot if the need arises.

When Jacques Attali resigned as president last Friday, he said he would stay on until a successor is chosen. But with mounting concerns about a highly critical report from the bank's auditors, some directors now fear that Mr. Attali may be forced to leave before his successor can be found. Cooper & Lybrand, the accounting firm, is scheduled to deliver a report on the EBRD's spending on July 15th.

One believed director said the agreement to allow Mr. Freeman to step into the post will prevent "a most awful squabble which could embarrass the bank." European directors only reluctantly agreed to see interim control of the bank fall to Mr. Freeman. The bank's charter stipulates that the position of president must be filled by a European.

For Mr. Freeman, the decision marked a major reversal of fortune. Only last month Mr. Attali had presented a plan for a massive reorganization of the bank, which would have effectively demoted him to No. 4 in the hierarchy and demphasized the merchant-banking division that he leads. At that time Mr. Freeman was reported to have been on the brink of resignation.

Sources also listed the World Bank's Ernest Stern as a casualty of Mr. Attali's resignation. Under the reorganization plan, Mr. Stern was to be brought in to effectively run the EBRD. "The problem with Ernest Stern is that he was not a manager," said one director. "He didn't really bother with the day-to-day things — no one really did."

The task of finding a replacement for Mr. Attali is now expected to drag on for weeks, with the actual election of a new president not expected before the end of August.

France has decided to propose the governor of the Bank of France, Jacques de Larosière as its candidate to head the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, a spokesman for the prime minister's office said Thursday.

Denmark, meanwhile, added its own candidate to the list, Flemming Christophersen, the EC Commission vice president and economic affairs commissioner.

Carmakers' Japanese Lesson

Volvo and Renault Borrow Design Strategies

By James Bennett
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The joint strategic and product planning operation announced by Volvo and Renault as part of their tightening alliance will borrow Japanese strategies to design and build large cars more cheaply, Volvo executives said.

Taking a lesson from the Japanese, engineers will design new platforms, or wheel bases, with an eye toward more efficient and less costly production, said Soren Gyll, president and chief executive of Volvo AB, parent company of the Swedish automaker. In an interview in New York on Wednesday, Mr. Gyll said he also saw by sharing the high costs of developing such platforms. "That's a very expensive stage," he said. "Volvo will always decide the basic platform," Mr. Gyll said.

Having recorded a loss of 3.31 billion kroner (\$447 million) last year — its worst in history — Volvo has been trying to bring savings from every stage of production to stay competitive in a deteriorating European auto market, he said.

Volvo has already made great savings by cutting its average production time for some cars from 70 hours two years ago to less than 45 hours today, according to Mr. Gyll — still more than double the average of some Japanese plants.

The joint planning department with the French automaker, announced Tuesday, is a further sign

of the growing partnership between Volvo and Renault, which is likely to lead to a merger.

Based on an alliance begun in 1991, Volvo owns 20 percent of Renault, with an option to purchase 5 percent more, while Renault holds 8.2 percent of Volvo and 25 percent of Volvo's car subsidiary. The two companies have 45 percent stakes in each other's truck operations.

Mr. Gyll said he expects the alliance to yield hundreds of millions of dollars in savings for the two automakers by sharing costs of development, distribution and components production and purchasing. A full merger would multiply the savings, he said, but he declined to say by how much.

Mr. Gyll emphasized that a merger would never create a single Renault-Volvo hybrid. "There has never been talking about seeing a car that will be called a Renault-Volvo," he said. "Volvo will always be Volvo, with all the core values of Volvo."

Volvo and Renault will design chassis and other features separately to put the companies' idiosyncratic stamps on the vehicles.

Volvo has been studying Japanese production techniques at a factory it runs with Mitsubishi Motors Corp. in the Netherlands. Through efficient dies put in place there, Volvo intends to double production at the plant in the next two years, to 200,000 cars, while cutting the number of workers from more than 7,000 to 4,500, and production time to less than 18 hours, Mr. Gyll said.

German Leaders Defend Maastricht In High Court Test

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

KARLSRUHE, Germany — Defending the Maastricht treaty before the German Constitutional Court, Finance Minister Theo Waigel said Thursday that a single European currency would remove turbulence and strengthen Europe's hand against the dollar and the yen.

At the same time he cautioned that Germany would not be able to enter economic and monetary union in either 1997 or 1999 if budget deficits were not reduced.

Germany opened its legal defense of the Treaty on European Union against a spate of challengers, who view joint foreign and monetary policies as either unwise or illegal.

The strongest challenge comes from Manfred Brunner, a former employee of the European Community who says the treaty violates the German constitution, which says "all powers belong to the nation."

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said the constitution had been amended to make sure that European union did not conflict with German law. He said the real question was whether united Germany was loyal to Europe.

"There must be no doubts about our reliability," he said. "We cannot afford to lose the confidence we have won."

Mr. Kinkel said European integration after World War II had been a condition for West Germany, rising from the ashes of the Third Reich, to be accepted as an equal partner.

Mr. Waigel said the treaty had rules for guaranteeing a stable value of the single European currency, which would take over from the Deutsche mark and other currencies. "The most recent turbulence in the European Monetary System

Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	112.70	112.50	+0.18
Brussels	Stock Index	6,587.94	6,534.40	+0.82
Frankfurt	DAX	1,706.63	1,687.63	+0.53
Frankfurt	FAZ	664.60	659.59	+0.79
Helsinki	HEX	1,169.52	1,164.91	+0.40
London	Financial Times 30	2,262.00	2,270.90	-0.39
London	FTSE 100	2,888.80	2,900.00	-0.39
Madrid	General Index	262.37	258.94	+1.32
Milan	MIB	1,184.00	1,178.00	+0.42
Paris	CAC 40	1,960.15	1,971.57	-0.59
Stockholm	Aftersvaerden	1,318.80	1,320.51	-0.12
Vienna	Stock Index	376.89	376.70	+0.05
Zurich	SBS	812.00	810.00	+0.25

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

France Limits Non-EC Investors

Reuters

PARIS — The French government has accepted an amendment to its privatization bill that will bar non-European Community investors from buying stakes of more than 20 percent in privatized companies.

The concession to nationalists in the ruling coalition restores a limit set in the last privatization drive in 1985, which the government had planned to drop since it has other ways of blocking unwanted holdings.

EC investors are not included in the injunction because EC legislation prevents member states from discriminating against Community citizens or companies.

The amendment, proposed by members of the center-right majority, also does not apply to cross-share-

Denmark Official Sees Unity Adrift

Reuters

COPENHAGEN — European Community states are drifting away from the plan to establish a single currency by 1999, the Danish central bank governor said Thursday.

Economic developments and a lack of political will are working against it, said Erik Hoffmeyer, a former chairman of the EC central bank governors committee and a supporter of monetary union.

He mentioned the departures of Britain and Italy from the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System and French and Danish easing of fiscal policies so they could fight unemployment. "The broad currency cooperation has collapsed and the operation has collapsed and the countries which have devalued have won very big competitive advantages at the cost of the others," Mr. Hoffmeyer said.

Very briefly:

- Grundig AG, the German electronics company, said its net loss in the year ended March 31 widened to 296.3 million Deutsche marks (\$175.5 million) from 18.6 million DM a year earlier because of falling prices and the economic slowdown.
- France posted a record trade surplus in March of 7.09 billion francs (\$1.24 billion), up from a revised surplus of 5.34 billion francs in February, but the volume of both exports and imports dropped significantly in March.
- Cable & Wireless PLC of Britain is cutting the price of calls to other European destinations by 8 percent and to North America by 10 percent as part of its battle with British Telecommunications PLC.
- Hays PLC, the British distribution company, said it planned to buy 71.1 percent of Germany's Meinhof for £32 million (\$47.9 million) as part of its expansion in Continental Europe.
- East Germany's producer prices were unchanged in May from April and rose 0.9 percent from a year earlier. They had risen in April by 0.2 percent on a monthly basis and by 0.8 percent on an annual basis.
- Rhone-Poulenc SA said it had decided to go ahead with a four-for-one stock split on July 12.

RECOVER: Industrial Economies Come Back Slowly

Continued from Page 11

There is little scope for government action to spur growth prospects. Budget deficits in Britain and France already are "disquieting" and Italy has "no room, even temporarily" to allow its deficit to grow.

The OECD warned that further easing of fiscal policy could do more harm than good by preventing long-term interest rates from falling.

The main message is that "for the first time in three decades, the OECD countries are close to locking in low inflation. If this opportunity is seized, the recovery when it comes, could usher in a prolonged period of sustained OECD growth."

Drawing on current trends and stated policy objectives and earnings, the secretary sees overall OECD growth reaching 3 percent to 3.5 percent from mid-1995 onwards with inflation remaining around 2.5 percent over the period 1995-97.

In Japan, activity is expected to pick up in the second half of this year. But the secretary is worried that the fiscal and monetary easing already in motion there could have "more marked effects" than expected and stimulate an economy that was about to recover anyway.

In Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia the OECD expects brisk growth of 6.5 percent on average in 1993 and 1994.

EAST: Some Stirrings of Growth

Continued from Page 11

low levels achieved by the industrialized countries is not a necessity, the secretary said.

Citing the decade-long experience of Chile and Colombia where "stable moderate inflation" has been running at 15-30 percent per year, the report stated that "when the authorities have clearly proved that acceleration of inflation would be resisted high rates of growth have been compatible with stable 'moderate' inflation rates."

Driving inflation down to the level of the IMF, which imposed macro-economic stabilization and structural reform conditions for continued lending.

Private-sector investment, which the report called crucial to the sustainability of the reform process, "will only be positive when uncertainties about the continuity of policies are dispelled."

IMF Readies Russia Loan

AFP-Edel News

WASHINGTON — Michel Camdessus, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, said Thursday that Russia was likely to receive a second \$1.5 billion loan installment by the end of the year.

"Before the end of the year is a reasonable forecast" for the second payment, Mr. Camdessus said at a news conference.

The IMF announced Wednesday that it had agreed to lend \$1.5 billion to the Russian government and said another \$1.5 billion would become available depending upon progress toward economic reform.

Mr. Camdessus said the additional loan could be available before December. He said the loan could be made "rapidly," depending on the progress of the Russian government in taking steps to dampen inflation.

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, covers the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a year.

24 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	24 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	24 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
100	100	IBM	3.00	4.5	15	100	100	IBM	3.00	4.5	15	100	100	IBM	3.00	4.5	15
100	100	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	10
100	100	Apple	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Apple	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Apple	0.00	0.0	10
100	100	Oracle	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Oracle	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Oracle	0.00	0.0	10
100	100	Amazon	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Amazon	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Amazon	0.00	0.0	10
100	100	Yahoo	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Yahoo	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Yahoo	0.00	0.0	10
100	100	Google	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Google	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Google	0.00	0.0	10
100	100	Alibaba	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Alibaba	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Alibaba	0.00	0.0	10
100	100	Facebook	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Facebook	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Facebook	0.00	0.0	10
100	100	Twitter	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Twitter	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Twitter	0.00	0.0	10
100	100	LinkedIn	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	LinkedIn	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	LinkedIn	0.00	0.0	10
100	100	Slack	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Slack	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Slack	0.00	0.0	10
100	100	Zoom	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Zoom	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Zoom	0.00	0.0	10
100	100	Dropbox	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Dropbox	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Dropbox	0.00	0.0	10
100	100	Spotify	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Spotify	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Spotify	0.00	0.0	10
100	100	Netflix	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Netflix	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Netflix	0.00	0.0	10
100	100	Amazon	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Amazon	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Amazon	0.00	0.0	10
100	100	Apple	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Apple	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Apple	0.00	0.0	10
100	100	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	10	100	100	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	10
100	100	IBM	3.00	4.5	15	100	100	IBM	3.00	4.5	15	100	100	IBM	3.00	4.5	15

NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Volume
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Volume
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Volume
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Volume
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100
12.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	11.00	100

Lloyd's Seeks Corporate Capital

Bloomberg Business News
LONDON — Lloyd's of London, abandoning 305 years of tradition, will admit corporations as members in order to boost capital following record losses.

"We're seeking to create a parallel membership at Lloyd's to bring in corporate capital alongside individuals' capital," said the Lloyd's chairman, David Rowland on Thursday. "We are convinced that corporate membership has an important role to play in helping secure capital for Lloyd's future. We believe that these proposals are fair and reasonable to individual and corporate members alike."

Lloyd's, which publishes its results with a three-year lag, posted cumulative losses of £5.5 billion (\$8.2 billion) for the years 1988 to 1990. The losses have wiped out many of the traditional sources of capital: individuals, called "names" who put their entire wealth at risk when they underwrite insurance policies. The number of individuals supporting the insurance

market peaked at 27,433 in 1988. It is estimated today at 20,000.

Members of Lloyd's group together into syndicates so their pooled wealth will guarantee insurance policies. Profits from the premiums paid for policies are divided among underwriting members. When claims exceed premiums, members must meet the liabilities.

As a result of recent losses, Lloyd's capital base has declined to £8.8 billion from £11.5 billion since 1988, causing the underwriting capacity within the market to shrink accordingly.

Under the proposal, companies will be allowed to join Lloyd's for the first time if they have a net worth of at least £1.5 million in liquid assets such as cash, bonds and equities.

Corporate members will be sheltered from losses of previous years. No corporate member will be allowed to have exposure in any one syndicate exceeding 20 percent of its total premium limit. Mr. Rowland said.

RATES: Bundesbank Acts to Spur Growth

Continued from Page 1
until the rest of Europe gets back on its feet.

But outside analysts said the cut's effects on East Germany would be limited. "It was certainly a reasonable move, but I very skeptical if it will have any effect in East Germany," said Udo Ludwig, chief analyst of the Economics Research Institute in Halle. "It is more likely that it will help West Germany and therefore indirectly benefit the East."

It was the evening of July 1, 1990, when jubilant East Germans first began lining up to convert their worthless currency into West Ger-

man marks the next morning. The exchange rate, dictated by Chancellor Helmut Kohl over the loud objections of the Bundesbank, was 1-to-1.

The victory was a Pyrrhic one, however, because it erased a competitive advantage local industry would have enjoyed with a weaker currency.

East Germany still shows no sign of entering a recovery of its own, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said in a report Thursday, meaning it would continue to be a drag on Western Germany.

ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO. (E.C.)		BICHAMUN FUND LIMITED		GOLDMAN SACHS		JULY 1, 1993	
ABC Bond Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Bond Fund	100.00	Goldman Bond Fund	100.00	ABC Bond Fund	100.00
ABC Equity Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Equity Fund	100.00	Goldman Equity Fund	100.00	ABC Equity Fund	100.00
ABC Income Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Income Fund	100.00	Goldman Income Fund	100.00	ABC Income Fund	100.00
ABC International Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN International Fund	100.00	Goldman International Fund	100.00	ABC International Fund	100.00
ABC Money Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Money Fund	100.00	Goldman Money Fund	100.00	ABC Money Fund	100.00
ABC Real Estate Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Real Estate Fund	100.00	Goldman Real Estate Fund	100.00	ABC Real Estate Fund	100.00
ABC Short-Term Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Short-Term Fund	100.00	Goldman Short-Term Fund	100.00	ABC Short-Term Fund	100.00
ABC Ultra-Short Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Ultra-Short Fund	100.00	Goldman Ultra-Short Fund	100.00	ABC Ultra-Short Fund	100.00
ABC World Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN World Fund	100.00	Goldman World Fund	100.00	ABC World Fund	100.00
ABC Zero-Beta Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Zero-Beta Fund	100.00	Goldman Zero-Beta Fund	100.00	ABC Zero-Beta Fund	100.00
ABC Dividend Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Dividend Fund	100.00	Goldman Dividend Fund	100.00	ABC Dividend Fund	100.00
ABC Growth Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Growth Fund	100.00	Goldman Growth Fund	100.00	ABC Growth Fund	100.00
ABC High-Yield Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN High-Yield Fund	100.00	Goldman High-Yield Fund	100.00	ABC High-Yield Fund	100.00
ABC Index Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Index Fund	100.00	Goldman Index Fund	100.00	ABC Index Fund	100.00
ABC Leveraged Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Leveraged Fund	100.00	Goldman Leveraged Fund	100.00	ABC Leveraged Fund	100.00
ABC Micro-Cap Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Micro-Cap Fund	100.00	Goldman Micro-Cap Fund	100.00	ABC Micro-Cap Fund	100.00
ABC Mid-Cap Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Mid-Cap Fund	100.00	Goldman Mid-Cap Fund	100.00	ABC Mid-Cap Fund	100.00
ABC Multi-Sector Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Multi-Sector Fund	100.00	Goldman Multi-Sector Fund	100.00	ABC Multi-Sector Fund	100.00
ABC Natural Resources Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Natural Resources Fund	100.00	Goldman Natural Resources Fund	100.00	ABC Natural Resources Fund	100.00
ABC Sector Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Sector Fund	100.00	Goldman Sector Fund	100.00	ABC Sector Fund	100.00
ABC Small-Cap Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Small-Cap Fund	100.00	Goldman Small-Cap Fund	100.00	ABC Small-Cap Fund	100.00
ABC Special Dividend Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Special Dividend Fund	100.00	Goldman Special Dividend Fund	100.00	ABC Special Dividend Fund	100.00
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ABC Zero-Beta Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Zero-Beta Fund	100.00	Goldman Zero-Beta Fund	100.00	ABC Zero-Beta Fund	100.00
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ABC Micro-Cap Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Micro-Cap Fund	100.00	Goldman Micro-Cap Fund	100.00	ABC Micro-Cap Fund	100.00
ABC Mid-Cap Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Mid-Cap Fund	100.00	Goldman Mid-Cap Fund	100.00	ABC Mid-Cap Fund	100.00
ABC Multi-Sector Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Multi-Sector Fund	100.00	Goldman Multi-Sector Fund	100.00	ABC Multi-Sector Fund	100.00
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ABC Small-Cap Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Small-Cap Fund	100.00	Goldman Small-Cap Fund	100.00	ABC Small-Cap Fund	100.00
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ABC Growth Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Growth Fund	100.00	Goldman Growth Fund	100.00	ABC Growth Fund	100.00
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ABC Index Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Index Fund	100.00	Goldman Index Fund	100.00	ABC Index Fund	100.00
ABC Leveraged Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Leveraged Fund	100.00	Goldman Leveraged Fund	100.00	ABC Leveraged Fund	100.00
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ABC Zero-Beta Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Zero-Beta Fund	100.00	Goldman Zero-Beta Fund	100.00	ABC Zero-Beta Fund	100.00
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ABC Growth Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Growth Fund	100.00	Goldman Growth Fund	100.00	ABC Growth Fund	100.00
ABC High-Yield Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN High-Yield Fund	100.00	Goldman High-Yield Fund	100.00	ABC High-Yield Fund	100.00
ABC Index Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Index Fund	100.00	Goldman Index Fund	100.00	ABC Index Fund	100.00
ABC Leveraged Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Leveraged Fund	100.00	Goldman Leveraged Fund	100.00	ABC Leveraged Fund	100.00
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ABC Mid-Cap Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Mid-Cap Fund	100.00	Goldman Mid-Cap Fund	100.00	ABC Mid-Cap Fund	100.00
ABC Multi-Sector Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Multi-Sector Fund	100.00	Goldman Multi-Sector Fund	100.00	ABC Multi-Sector Fund	100.00
ABC Natural Resources Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Natural Resources Fund	100.00	Goldman Natural Resources Fund	100.00	ABC Natural Resources Fund	100.00
ABC Sector Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Sector Fund	100.00	Goldman Sector Fund	100.00	ABC Sector Fund	100.00
ABC Small-Cap Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Small-Cap Fund	100.00	Goldman Small-Cap Fund	100.00	ABC Small-Cap Fund	100.00
ABC Special Dividend Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Special Dividend Fund	100.00	Goldman Special Dividend Fund	100.00	ABC Special Dividend Fund	100.00
ABC Value Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Value Fund	100.00	Goldman Value Fund	100.00	ABC Value Fund	100.00
ABC Volatility Fund	100.00	BICHAMUN Volatility Fund	100.0				

China Vows To Cripple Speculation

Beijing — China will call in loans used to fund speculative experiments in everything from real estate to stock manipulation, a Beijing-controlled newspaper in Hong Kong said on Thursday.

The warning that rampant speculation could hobble economic development is part of a chorus of harsh criticisms of financial chaos that appears to have cost the central bank governor his job.

"At the moment, the financial situation is tense and in fact is getting worse and worse," the *Ta Kung Pao* newspaper reported, quoting a senior Communist Party official. "The basic reason is that domestic loans have appeared in financial work," said the official, who was not identified.

"Large amounts of capital have flowed to the coastal regions, where it is used to speculate in land, speculate in stocks, play the real estate market and make a 'bubble economy' that can be destroyed in one breath," the official said.

The comments are part of a campaign to prepare China for the announcement expected this week that the central bank governor, Li Guixian, will be replaced by Vice Premier Zhu Rongji.

Mr. Zhu has clearly been given the task of fixing the serious problems in the economy without destroying its vibrancy.

The article in *Ta Kung Pao*, an important Chinese newspaper in Hong Kong, said the government wanted to recover at least \$7 billion yuan (\$1 billion at official rates) in funds meant for basic development that had gone to speculation.

Shanghai Raises Prices

Shanghai increased prices sharply Thursday for everything from bus tickets to water as officials seek to shield city coffers from inflation.

"Raw materials and production costs have been rising steadily," a city spokesman said. "The country has decided that the people should share some of the burden."

Parts Greater Than Whole Despite Steps by Japan, Deficit Grows

Tokyo — Japanese automobile manufacturers appear to be on track toward reaching their target of doubling their 1990 purchases of foreign auto parts by 1994, according to executives and analysts on both sides of the Pacific.

That, however, is not reducing the flow of auto parts that Japan keeps shipping to the United States. The U.S. trade deficit with Japan in auto parts actually increased almost 10 percent last year, to \$10.9 billion.

"It is true that we have increased auto parts sales," J.P. Reilly, president of Tenneco Automotive and an advisor to the Commerce Department, told a conference in Detroit. "But we have made only marginal progress in reducing the trade deficit. It is not because we have not tried. It is very frustrating. It seems the harder we try, the further behind we get."

What is causing this, he said later, is that Japanese automakers are shifting production to America. Even as they buy more U.S.-made parts for their U.S. factories, they are also importing more parts from Japan. The auto parts deficit remains stable.

Americans also have been dissatisfied with the nature of the purchases.

"A substantial but undetermined portion of the American parts being purchased are made in the United States by Japanese suppliers. While helping Japanese-owned companies that employ Americans, such purchases do not help existing U.S. suppliers who believe they are locked out of the Japanese market."

Most of the U.S. parts being purchased are for use in the U.S. factories of Japanese automakers. Exports of U.S. parts to Japan are not increasing fast enough to satisfy U.S. trade officials.

Many of the parts being purchased from U.S. companies are simple mechanical parts as well as carpets and aluminum, rather than high-technology components such as engines and electronic controls that account for much of the vehicle's value. This, however, appears to be changing.

Eighteen months ago, the Japanese car companies announced during then-President George Bush's trip to Tokyo what they called voluntary plans that collectively would amount to purchases of \$19 billion of U.S. parts by the year ending in March 1995. That compared with \$9 billion in the year ended March 1991. In the fiscal year ending in 1993, Japanese automobile companies bought \$13.6 billion worth of American parts, up 30 percent from a year earlier, according to the Japan

ADB Chief Quits Amid Mounting Criticism of Role

Tokyo — Kimimasa Tarumizu, the president of the Asian Development Bank whose leadership had been criticized as weak and directionless, resigned Thursday, citing health.

He will be succeeded in November by Mitsuo Sato, 60, deputy president of the Tokyo Stock Exchange and a former official of the Ministry of Finance, a government source said.

The change at the top of Asia's main development bank came just one week after Jacques Amal quit as head of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. There was mounting criticism that spending controls were sloppy and its lending pace languid.

Mr. Tarumizu's departure was expected for months.

It appears to reflect an attempt by the Japanese government to give direction to an institution that is struggling to define its role in a region that is the world's most dynamic economically, and one whose character has been transformed by the end of the Cold War.

"The ADB has lost its way," said Dennis Yasutomo, an associate professor at Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts, and a visiting scholar at the Ministry of Finance through last May. "Asia is changing and the question is: Will the ADB change with it?"

Mr. Tarumizu, a consensus-minded bureaucrat who liked to delegate responsibility, was installed in 1989, partly as a reaction to his predecessor, Masuo Fujioka, whose authoritarian style had led to tensions with the United States.

Mr. Tarumizu's style, however, had also become a liability. Even

Investor's Asia				
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hong Seng	7,205.36	7,099.28	+1.49
Singapore	Straits Times	1,798.94	1,802.78	-0.21
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,755.30	1,738.80	+0.95
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	19,824.81	19,690.00	+1.71
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	719.84	721.17	-0.18
Bangkok	SET	Closed	877.52	
Seoul	Composite Stock	763.26	748.87	+0.59
Taipei	Weighted Price	Closed	3,955.51	
Manila	Composite	1,888.98	1,877.41	+0.61
Jakarta	Stock Index	360.54	350.85	+0.05
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,886.49	1,880.66	+0.35
Bombay	National Index	Closed	1,036.30	

Very briefly:

- South Korea's trade deficit in June widened to \$239 million from \$194 million a year ago; it was blamed on slow exports.
- China's trade surplus with the United States from January to April reached \$1.1 billion, the China Daily said.
- A Beijing court has sentenced eight bank executives for taking bribes in return for granting nearly \$13 million in loans.
- Economic Daily said 33 percent of China's 90,000 foreign-owned ventures currently report losses.
- PepsiCo Inc. announced its 10th joint venture in China; it will produce and market an existing line of 38 soft drinks made by Asia Beverage Co. and market an existing line of 38 soft drinks made by Asia Beverage Co. and market an existing line of 38 soft drinks made by Asia Beverage Co.
- Toyota Australia reported record sales in June as buyers moved to head off price rises caused by the strength of the Japanese yen.
- New Zealand said it would run a slightly larger-than-expected deficit of \$2.28 billion New Zealand dollars (\$1.23 billion) in the current fiscal year.
- All Nippon Airways Co. appointed Seiji Fukatsu as president.
- Bank of Japan's foreign-exchange reserves reached \$86.42 billion in June, up \$6.96 billion from the end of May.
- NEC Corp. has set up a European headquarters in London.
- Japan Automobile Dealers Association said vehicle sales in Japan fell 11.6 percent in June, the third consecutive month of declines exceeding 10 percent.

HANOI: Buzzing With Property Boom, the Byword Is 'Buy,' and Quickly

Hanoi — The boom in dollars for their properties, and the clients pay for the renovations," said Kathleen Easton, managing director of Ashland International, a consultancy assisting several big-name American companies in opening representative offices in Hanoi. "But they're getting it because the foreigners don't want to miss out."

The boom has extended to the residential market as well.

"In the past you might have been able to trade one or two motorbikes for a house," said Do Cong Minh, director of the press center at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "Now it's 10 or 15, and the price of construction is also rising rapidly."

Businessmen are encouraged by signs of new wealth in the north, measured acutely by the squadrons of new motorbikes and the city's increased appetite for ice cream.

But foreigners recently established in Hanoi warn that more than an end to the embargo and a slice of international lending will be required to turn Vietnam operations to profit.

Others worry that without rapid progress in the development of Vietnam's banking, accounting and legal infrastructure, wild optimism may end in frustration. Said Alex McKinnon, general manager of the Vietnam Investment Review, the country's first English-language business weekly: "It could get a little chaotic."

"Vietnam has made great progress since the liberalization process has begun," said Pham Chi

Japan Filmmaker Seeks Protection After Default

Tokyo — Nikkatsu Corp., a major Japanese movie producer, was suspended Thursday from trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange after it failed to pay a promissory note of 438 million yen (\$4.1 million) and applied for protection from creditors.

Nikkatsu, established in 1912, was once the leader in Japan's movie industry and had a number of hit films, but its movie business declined along with the broader industry. It started diversifying in the late 1980s, but it was faced with a cash crisis as a result of failed real estate investments.

The company, which said this was the first step toward bankruptcy proceedings, cited debts totaling 49.7 billion yen.

Nikkatsu was dropped from the Nikkei 225 stock index because it would have a volatile effect on the index, a Nikkei executive said. It is the first time since 1985 that a company in the index has applied for protection.

"We have faced severe business circumstances which we have never experienced before," said the president, Masuo Wakamatsu, adding the company would continue operating if it could find a way to restructure.

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Herald Tribune.

AMEX

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	1993 High	Low	1992 High	Low
114.12	112.11	AAVE				114.12	112.11	114.12	112.11
114.12	112.11	AAVE				114.12	112.11	114.12	112.11

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	1993 High	Low	1992 High	Low
114.12	112.11	AAVE				114.12	112.11	114.12	112.11

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	1993 High	Low	1992 High	Low
114.12	112.11	AAVE				114.12	112.11	114.12	112.11

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	1993 High	Low	1992 High	Low
114.12	112.11	AAVE				114.12	112.11	114.12	112.11

SPORTS BASKETBALL

Orlando Trades Webber For Warriors' Hardaway

By Michael Wilbon
Washington Post Service

AUBURN HILLS, Michigan — Before a pick had been made in the National Basketball Association draft, the Golden State Warriors' coach, Don Nelson, said it already had been the most fascinating draft day he'd seen in some while. One trade, a blockbuster involving the first and third picks, made Nelson's assessment an understatement.

The Orlando Magic, with the No. 1 pick, indeed selected Michigan's power forward, Chris Webber, but he won't be playing beside Shaquille O'Neal.

After the Philadelphia 76ers took the 7-foot, 6-inch (2.3 meter) Shawn

Bradley from Brigham Young with the No. 2 pick, the 1993 draft became truly memorable.

Golden State, going third, took 6-7 playmaker Anfernee Hardaway from Memphis State, making the trade possible. After the Dallas Mavericks chose Kentucky forward Jamal Mashburn as No. 4, the Warriors swapped Hardaway, and first-round picks in 1996, 1998 and 2000, to Orlando for Webber.

The Magic got the playmaker they wanted to team with O'Neal, and the Warriors got the power player they had sorely missed to play with their stars, guard Tim Hardaway and forwards Chris Mullin and Billy Owens.

Magic officials had flown Hardaway to Orlando on Tuesday for another workout and decided the Memphis State point guard was the player they wanted, Nelson wanted either Webber or Bradley.

The Magic decided to draft Webber, in case Philadelphia picked Hardaway or Golden State pulled out of the deal.

"Our goal was to select the player or we wanted while using the leverage of having the top pick," said Peter Gabriel, the Magic's player personnel man.

Pai Williams, Orlando's general manager, said, "There's no question we fell in love" with Hardaway. "I've been in basketball for a long time and he showed me things I haven't seen. We've got a guy who will run our ball club for the next 12 or 15 years."

Nelson, in California, told reporters, "This is the year we've got to make a statement with our big people and we did it, without losing any of our nucleus. We've been trying to get size for a long, long time and now we've got a fellow who can play power forward and some center for us."

Bradley, the center who has spent the past two seasons on a Mormon mission in Australia, will play a lot for the 76ers.

After Dallas took Mashburn, the Minnesota Timberwolves, who have an excess of wing shooters and complex personalities, got more in J. R. Rider from Nevada-Las Vegas.

The Washington Bullets, picking sixth, had no quarry at all and took Indiana forward Calbert Cheaney, the consensus college player of the year as a senior.

Most of the first round thereafter was fairly predictable. Duke guard Bobby Hurley went to Sacramento; Hartford's 6-11 Vin Baker was picked by Milwaukee; Wake Forest forward Rodney Rogers, the last of the underclassmen, was taken by Denver; then guards Lindsey Hunter of Jackson State and Allan Houston of Tennessee were taken by Detroit with its back-to-back picks, causing the Pistons' fans here to cheer so madly one would have thought the clones of Isiah Thomas and Joe Dumars had been selected.

The Clippers' selection of Seton Hall guard Terry Dejeu, after the Los Angeles Lakers' choice of North Carolina forward George Lynch with the No. 12 pick, was somewhat a surprise, as was Indiana's choice of Oregon State center Scott Haskin. Utah — after trading with the Timberwolves for 280-pound (127-kilogram) Felton



Costas Pataroutas escaped France's Stephane Ostrowski (9) and Antoine Rigaudet as Greece rallied to win the first quarterfinal, 61-59, on Panagiotis Fasoulas's basket in the last five seconds.

The Little Team That Could: Bosnia

By Christopher Clarey
Special to the Herald Tribune

MUNICH — Emir Halimovic looped a heavy duffel bag over his slender shoulder and stepped off the Bosnian basketball team's bus into brilliant sunshine. Nearby in Olympic Park, young lovers rolled by on their bicycles, wrinkled men hunched over a chess table and a well-fed child tottered along a footpath with the help of her father.

The mood was unmitigated and peaceful — so different at the airport in Sarajevo in the early hours of April 1.

Halimovic and six of his teammates made their escape that morning, and like hundreds of Sarajevo residents in recent months, they did so under cover of darkness, braving Serbian sniper fire and, dashing across an airport runway to the relative safety of Bosnian-controlled territory.

Three months later, the newly independent nation of Bosnia-Herzegovina continues to see ground in the brutal war in what was Yugoslavia, but its unlikely basketball team plays on. With only 10 players (the Sarajevo seven and three who played club basketball outside the country last season), the Bosnians managed to reach the quarterfinal round of the European Championships. They were the heaviest of underdogs Thursday night against their former countrymen, the Croats, who kept their perfect record with a 98-75 victory to advance to the semifinals.

But the defeat at this late stage hardly diminished the Bosnians' accomplishments.

"With all the problems we have had and all that we have been through, just getting this far is like winning a gold medal in Barcelona," said 33-year-old starting forward Emir Mutapic, who played for the German club team ALBA Berlin last season. "You have to understand. Our seven players coming from Sarajevo had not even touched a ball in 12 months."

That was because all seven were serving in the Bosnian Army. Four were on the front lines: Adis Basic, Senad Begovic, Ilija Masnic and Samir Avdic. Masnic, the oldest player on the team at 35, lost a brother during the fighting. Avdic, an officer, lost several men under his command.

"The last time I held a ball in my hand before we left Sarajevo was April 1992," said Avdic. "But I never stopped thinking about basketball, and in some way, the hope of playing again helped me survive. But I really don't want to talk about my experiences anymore. All that will happen is that you will write it down and the people will read it and then forget it in a few days."

The creative force behind the Bosnian team is Mirza Delibasic, a star with Bosna Sarajevo and Real Madrid in the 1970s and '80s.

With the blessing of his government and some outside financial help, he has largely succeeded. Eight of the 10 players in Munich are Bosnian Muslims, the other two are Bosnian Croats: guard Goran Fric and forward Mario Primorac, a teammate of Mutapic's at ALBA Berlin.

"Our message with this team is that if we can all play together and live together, then our country, too

can live together," Mutapic said. "In fact, it must."

But as Mutapic and his teammates are well aware, such moralism is rapidly losing ground to political reality.

The basketball world remains a kinder place, however.

"I know very well what it is like being in Bosnia," says Croatian coach Bogdan Tanjovic. "But I don't want to mix politics into this game. Sport is one of the only things that is still clean in our lives. Let us keep it that way."

Croatian stars Dino Radja and Toni Kukoc donated money and equipment to the Bosnians, who trained in Zagreb, the Croatian capital, for several weeks after their departure from Sarajevo.

"Those people came from Sarajevo with only the shirts on their backs," said Radja. "I have friends in Sarajevo, and I can't forget my friends. I just put a bunch of stuff into two big boxes and sent it to Zagreb."

Meanwhile, the Croatian basketball federation was arranging for the Bosnians to use a bus from the coastal city of Dubrovnik. The bus would prove quite useful in the perpetually hot months ahead. From Zagreb, the team traveled to Trieste, Italy, to train with former Bosna Sarajevo coach Bogdan Tanjovic. Returning to Zagreb, it headed north to Breslan, Poland, to play in the special qualifying tournament for the European Championships. Surprisingly, it finished 4-2 and earned a spot in the expanded 16-team European field.

After a sidetrip to France for the Mediterranean Games, the Bosnians drove east for the first round of the European Championships in Karlsruhe, Germany, where the adventure should logically have come to a quiet halt. After losing to Russia and Spain, the Bosnians' only hope of reaching the second round was to beat Sweden by 15 points. They won by 20.

In the next round, Bosnia's only hope of advancing was for Russia to beat heavily favored Italy by at least 20. The Russians won by 26.

"Incredible," said Primorac. "Our goal was really just to make the European championships. We never thought seriously about the final eight."

Apparently, the organizing committee in Munich didn't think so either. In the Olympiastadion here are the giant flags of the competing nations. But when the quarterfinals began Thursday morning, the only Bosnia-Herzegovina flag that could be found was four times smaller than the others.

It might have been poetic justice, but the Bosnians were having none of it. By the time they tipped off against the Croats, the miniature flag had been replaced by a larger version. The Bosnians had brought it along on their bus.

■ Greece, Russia in Semis

Center Panagiotis Fasoulas's jump shot for three seconds left gave Greece a 61-59 victory over France and a place in the semifinals, news agencies reported.

Germany beat Spain, 79-77, in overtime on Christian Weir's last-second jumper. Russia beat Estonia, 82-61. Russia, with a nine-point lead at halftime, began the second period with a 10-2 run and was not threatened again.

4 Years Later, Radja And Celtics Reach Deal

The Associated Press

BOSTON — The Boston Celtics' eagerness to beef up their front court took them back to 1989 and across the Atlantic.

The team reached an agreement on Wednesday for the 6-foot, 10-inch (2.08-meter) power forward Dino Radja of Croatia, its second-round draft pick four years ago.

The Celtics' senior executive vice president, Dave Gavitt, announced the deal Monday before the draft.

"Dino has, without question, made himself into one of the two best players in Europe, along with Toni Kukoc," Gavitt said. "We have been making a lot of efforts for a long time to put him in a Celtic uniform."

Kukoc was freed from his contract in Europe and is expected to sign with the Chicago Bulls.

Radja is playing with Croatia in the European Championships in Munich. Gavitt said he would come to Boston next week, after the tournament ends, to sign a contract and work out with the team.

Radja was under contract to Il Messaggero in Italy but had the right to terminate it until July 15. Details of the agreement with the Celtics were not announced.

With their two picks in 1989, the

Celtics took the forward Michael Smith in the first round and Radja in the second. Smith no longer is playing in the NBA.

"It might be the best 40th pick ever in the draft," Gavitt said, "because, in our own opinion, if he were in tonight's draft we'd be looking at a guy who would be up teetering in the lottery area."

Boston's need for front court help became serious when Larry Bird retired before last season and Kevin McHale retired at the end of it. Center Robert Parish may retire after next season.

"Putting Dino along with Ed Pinckney and Alas Abdelnaby, we have three guys who are 6-10, 6-10, 6-9," Gavitt said. "A couple can swing to the backup center position as well."

He added, "He's a good strong rebounder, runs the floor well, obviously a good shooter from medium range, and he's really been a really tough player in these European championships."

"As with any European player," Gavitt continued, "there will be a transition period that will be important to him."

"I think that's why this summer is important," he said, referring to workouts with the Celtics.

Spencer before the draft and then taking Seton Hall center Luther Wright, who weighs in excess of 300 — now have a curious collection of big men, including the incumbent 7-4, 300-pound Mark Eaton.

Somewhat amazingly, the three-time champion Chicago Bulls wound up smiling as they got 6-10 center forward Corie Blount from Cincinnati, No. 25. The runner-up Phoenix Suns got 6-10 center-forward Malcolm Mackey from Georgia Tech.

In a draft supposedly weak at the point guard position, three players went in the top 10. The first round had a remarkably even distribution by position until there was a late run on big players who aren't expected to have much impact.

The Bulls continued that trend early in the second round by taking George Murren, a 7-7, 315-pound, 27-year-old center from Pau Orthez in France this year. Murren

said the only English he knows is, "I love this game," which brought a roar from those left of what had been a crowd of 15,324 at The Palace.

The Magic, with pick No. 26, took Geert Hammiik, the 7-foot Dutch center who was O'Neal's backup for two years at LSU.

Still, the lasting memory from the 1993 draft will be the trade. Hardaway and Webber both said they had no idea a deal was cooking. The clubs didn't notify the league and Commissioner David Stern until 7:30, when the draft began. Hardaway was being interviewed when he was told, and threw the Golden State hat he'd been sporting into the first row of spectators. It was soon retrieved, then swapped for Webber's Magic cap.

"Knowing Nellie," Webber said, "this is going to work out for the best. I told him when I was out there, 'I hope you get a guy taller

than me 'cause I don't want to play center. I'm not a center, so I'm telling him again."

While it took some time for Webber to warm up to going so far from his home in Detroit, Hardaway was thrilled. He and O'Neal have been filming the movie "Blue Chips" in Southern California with Nick Nolte and Louis Gossett Jr.

■ Magic Change Coaches

Matt Guokas, who coached the Magic their first four in the NBA, was replaced before the draft by an assistant, Brian Hill. The Associated Press reported.

Guokas was reassigned to the front office as vice president of basketball development. He insisted it was a job he sought and that the move was not related to his feelings about the team's draft plans.

Hill, 45, was his assistant for three years, after four years in the same job with the Atlanta Hawks.

Who Went Where in the NBA's Draft

- FIRST ROUND
- Orlando, Chris Webber, 1. Michigan, 2. Philadelphia, Shawn Bradley, 3. BYU, 4. Golden State, Donnell RF, 5. Western Kentucky, 6. Memphis, 7. Sacramento, 8. Kentucky, 9. Memphis State, 10. Indiana, 11. Cleveland, 12. Washington, 13. Los Angeles, 14. Philadelphia, 15. Detroit, 16. Charlotte, 17. San Antonio, 18. Utah, 19. Boston, 20. New Jersey, 21. New York, 22. New York, 23. Los Angeles, 24. New York, 25. Los Angeles, 26. Washington, 27. Los Angeles, 28. Washington, 29. Indiana, 30. Detroit, 31. Detroit, 32. Detroit, 33. Detroit, 34. Detroit, 35. Detroit, 36. Detroit, 37. Detroit, 38. Detroit, 39. Detroit, 40. Detroit, 41. Detroit, 42. Detroit, 43. Detroit, 44. Detroit, 45. Detroit, 46. Detroit, 47. Detroit, 48. Detroit, 49. Detroit, 50. Detroit.
- SECOND ROUND
- Dallas, 1. Los Angeles, 2. Los Angeles, 3. Los Angeles, 4. Los Angeles, 5. Los Angeles, 6. Los Angeles, 7. Los Angeles, 8. Los Angeles, 9. Los Angeles, 10. Los Angeles, 11. Los Angeles, 12. Los Angeles, 13. Los Angeles, 14. Los Angeles, 15. Los Angeles, 16. Los Angeles, 17. Los Angeles, 18. Los Angeles, 19. Los Angeles, 20. Los Angeles, 21. Los Angeles, 22. Los Angeles, 23. Los Angeles, 24. Los Angeles, 25. Los Angeles, 26. Los Angeles, 27. Los Angeles, 28. Los Angeles, 29. Los Angeles, 30. Los Angeles, 31. Los Angeles, 32. Los Angeles, 33. Los Angeles, 34. Los Angeles, 35. Los Angeles, 36. Los Angeles, 37. Los Angeles, 38. Los Angeles, 39. Los Angeles, 40. Los Angeles.

Police Take In 10 Marseille Players for Questioning

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FONT ROMEU, France — The police took virtually the entire first team of Olympique Marseille in for questioning Thursday about France's growing soccer bribery allegations.

In Valenciennes, the Argentine midfielder Jorge Burruchaga became the third player placed under investigation for passive corruption, a legal step that can lead to formal charges.

And the newspaper Le Monde reported that new evidence had been found linking Marseille to the bribe claims.

The Marseille players had been at their camp in the Pyrenees less than an hour when plain

clothes officers arrived and marched the players out of their hotel. They were taken to a nearby Interior Ministry holiday center, where the interrogation was conducted.

The players were Bastie Boil, Eric Di Meo, Bernard Casson, Jocelyn Angloma, Jean-Philippe Durand, Rudi Voller, Marcel Desailly, Didier Deschamps, Jean-Christophe Thomas, Jean-Marie Ferreri, Alan Boksic and goalkeeper Fabien Barthez.

Burruchaga's teammate, Christophe Robert, and Marseille's Jean-Jacques Eydiche, who is accused by the Valenciennes players of acting as intermediary on the bribe, have already been

put under investigation, as has Robert's wife. She and Robert have admitted receiving 250,000 francs (\$43,900).

The police spent seven hours searching the Olympique Marseille offices Wednesday. Le Monde said they found envelopes and staples in the office of the club's general manager, Jean-Francois Bernes, that were like the stapled envelopes containing the money given to Robert.

Le Monde said the envelopes and staples were not of a standard make and that a large amount of cash was found in Bernes's safe. He is entered a hospital Saturday, but is expected to be questioned soon. (AFP, Reuters, AP)

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



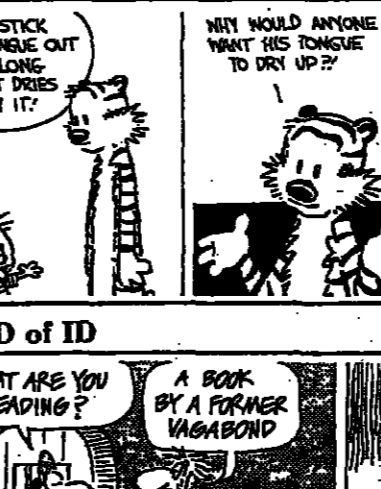
BLONDIE



WIZARD of ID



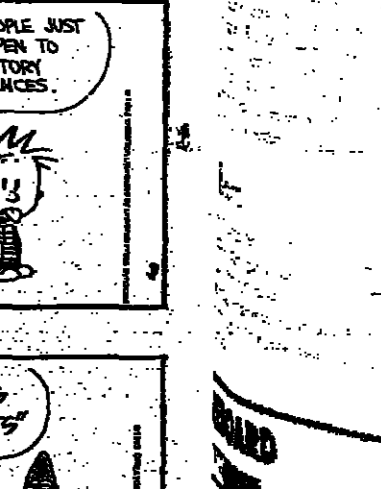
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Use the letters in each column to form words that fit the clues. The words are listed in the answer key.

V	A	L	A	N
O	B	O	A	T
C	O	O	R	T
W	A	N	E	D

Print answer here: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

BEEBLE BAILEY

THAT'S GOOD BEER. CAN I HAVE A TASTE? SURE. NO. DON'T WORRY, OTTO. YOU CAN HAVE IT BACK IN A SECOND. NOT BAD.

DOONESBURY

THE ONLY DOWN SIDE OF MY NEW JOB IS THAT I DON'T GET TO SEE MUCH OF LACEY ANYMORE. SHE'S FINE. IN GOOD HEALTH. SHE DOESN'T GET OUT MUCH THOUGH. NOW YOU KNOW YOU KNOW THAT? ARE YOU KNOWING ANYTHING? YOU KNOW EVERYTHING! EVERYTHING! EVERYTHING! EVERYTHING! EVERYTHING!

GARFIELD

CARE TO ENTER THE CONTEST, JON? WELL, DO YOU? GO AWAY. GUESS HOW MANY ANCHOVIES I HAVE IN MY MOUTH.

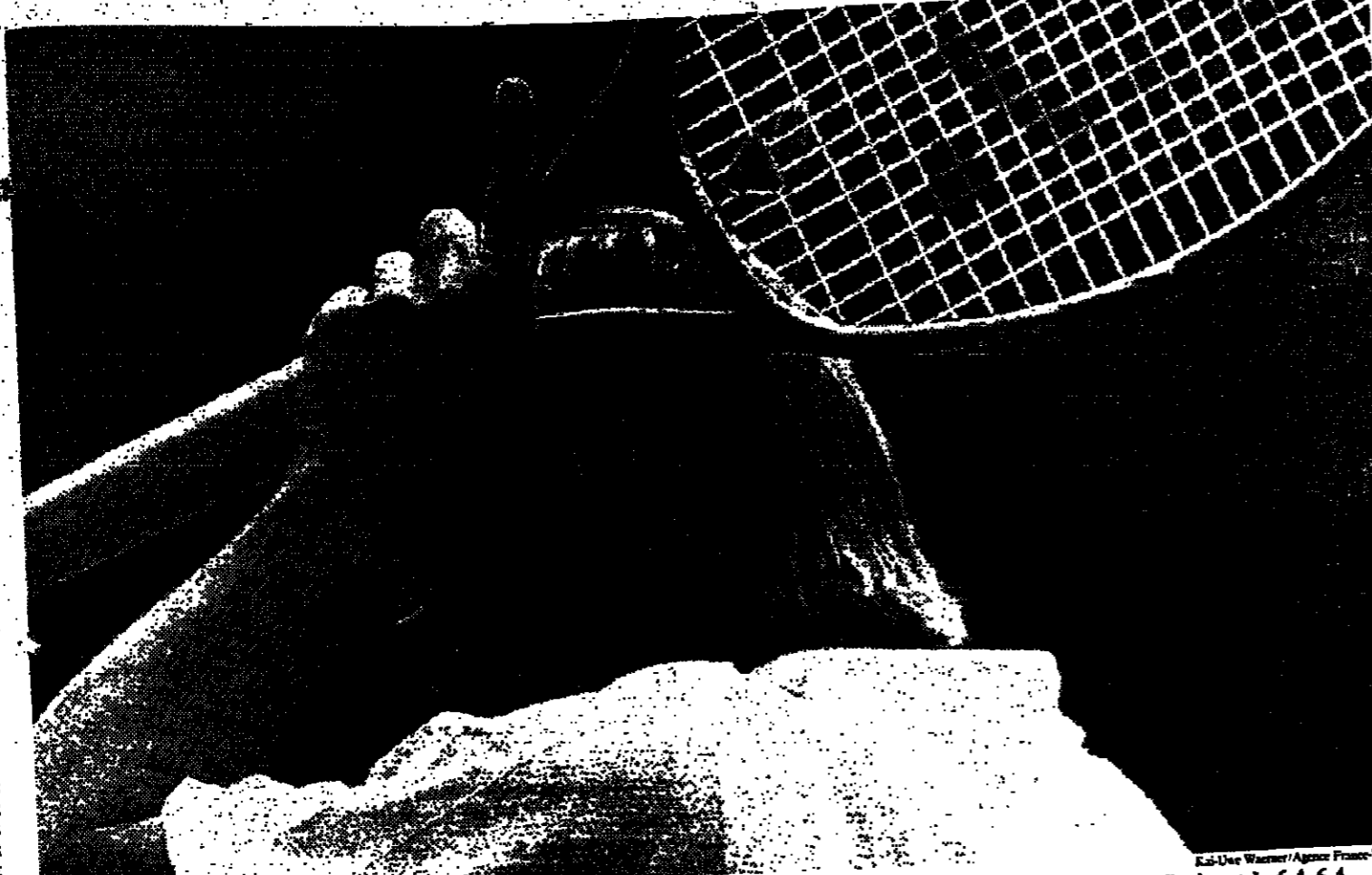
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هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS WIMBLEDON

'Unbelievable:' Novotna Beats Navratilova, Will Play Graf in Final



Martina Navratilova may have warded off the devil, but she couldn't keep the impish Jana Novotna from winning their semifinal match, 6-4, 6-4.

By Ian Thomsen
WIMBLEDON — She glanced out of necessity, because it's difficult to look down while swinging into a racket. Even then she only stared across Centre Court at her coach, with a shrugging shake of her head. Walking out she looked as sentimental as somebody leaving the beach, towels over her shoulder, a large unmanageable bag propped on her forearm. She waved with the bag.

And she has beaten Steffi before. She gives her fits with her game. I don't think the occasion will overwhelm her, the fact it's a final. She's really mentally strong right now, and I think she'll put on a really good show.
Novotna's record against Graf is 3-16 overall, and 2-5 most recently, with only one of their last seven meetings resolved in straight sets.

cause what an event that would have been. As it was, the legend's demise was the closest thing to rain that this tournament has experienced. The first clues when two swift storms rewarded Novotna with a break point in the opening game. She didn't convert it, but the effort showed a lot of nerve.
'I never even missed a first serve, and I almost lost the game,' Navratilova said. 'So I knew I was in for a long day, which turned out to be so long.'

Orioles' Valenzuela Shuts Down Jays on 6 Hits

When Fernando Valenzuela and Dave Stewart are mentioned in the same breath, it's usually a reference to June 29, 1990, when they became the only pitchers to throw no-hitters on the same day. They finally got to pitch against each other on Wednesday night, and Valenzuela came out on top, with a six-hitter that led the Baltimore Orioles over the Toronto Blue Jays, 6-0.

Against the Blue Jays, Valenzuela struck out two and walked none as he won for the first time in his last five starts, escaping a no-out, bases-loaded jam in the second inning. 'They hit the ball in the right spots,' Valenzuela said. 'I wanted to throw the ball over the plan. I didn't want to walk any hitters. I wanted to make them hit the ball.'

Stewart, who gave up three runs and seven hits in five innings, would have had to pitch a near-perfect game to win had he pitched a near-perfect game to win. The Blue Jays had not been shut out since a 1-0 loss to Boston and Frank Viola last Sept. 30, a span of 82 games.

SIDELINES

Irish Are Smiling at Their Open
MOUNT JULIET, Ireland (UPI) — Brian Marchbank held the lead Thursday after the first round of the Irish Open golf tournament, but Irish eyes were truly smiling as Philip Walton and John McHenry helped to push the contenders into the shade in the first round of the Irish Open at Mount Juliet.

American Goes British at Henley
HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England (UPI) — Marjorie Gillespie spent four years at Harvard getting an anthropology degree, but that did not stop her Thursday from helping to eliminate a crew from her former university from the Henley Royal Regatta.

For the Record
At 30, he coached the NHL New York Islanders to the Wales Conference final last season against Stanley Cup champion Montreal, agreed Thursday to return next season.

Mets Top Marlins, Again! And End 65-Game Jinx

The Cardinals have won nine of 11 and finished June with a 20-7 record; the Phillies have lost four of their last five, scoring nine runs in the losses and 13 in the victory. Dodgers 5, Giants 3: Eric Karros ended a seven-inning tie with a run-scoring single as Los Angeles beat visiting San Francisco.

NL ROUNDUP

all-time list. The major league record is 80 straight, by the Philadelphia Athletics in 1915. The Mets, 23-52, finished 6-21 in June to fall 28 games behind first-place Philadelphia, the most ever at the end of the month since divisional play started in 1969.

Other Wimbledon Results
MEN'S DOUBLES SEMIFINALS: Grant Connell (Canada) and Patrick Galbraith (U.S.) def. Rickard Berth (Sweden) and Byron Talbot (S. Africa), 6-3, 6-4, 6-4. Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodhouse (Australia) def. Patrick Kuchner and Gery Muller (S. Africa), 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES SEMIFINALS: Lottie Neufeld (Lithuania) and Jana Novotna (Czech Republic) def. Pam Shriver (U.S.) and Lisa Smyth (Australia), 6-2, 6-2. Gigi Fernandez and Natalia Pietrangola (U.S.) def. Mary Joe Fernandez and Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario (Spain), 6-2, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES QUARTERFINALS: Tom Wilkison and Nancy Stratton (U.S.) def. Jan Kuffner and Maria Strandlund (Sweden), 6-3, 6-3. Mark Woodhouse (S. Africa) and Martina Navratilova (U.S.) def. Rickard Berth (Sweden) and Katty Krawinkel (U.S.), 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (7-5). Todd Woodbridge (U.S.) and Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario (Spain) def. Jeremy Bates and Jo Durie (Scotland), 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

SCOREBOARD

Table with Major League Standings and Wednesday's Line Scores. Columns include Team, W, L, Pct., and Run, Hit, Error (RHE).

TRANSACTIONS

Table with Baseball Transactions, Japanese Leagues, and Soccer. Lists player movements and league information.

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Advertisement for International Classified, featuring sections for Today's Real Estate Marketplace, Personal Services, Business Opportunities, and various international classified ads.

OBSERVER

Choosing a Doctor

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Like everybody else in America, I want the right to choose my own doctor.

The medical field might even have a higher percentage of incompetents than most because of all the money and time it takes to become a doctor.

When I was fresh out of school it was easy. Having attended college with several people who went on to medical school, I simply phoned one or two and asked them which doctors to take my troubles to and which ones to avoid.

Yet, when trying to choose a doctor from among those treating your friends, it seemed you couldn't go wrong picking one at random.

Life separated us. After 10 years practicing in the Texas Panhandle and points west, old school pals were no longer much help when I had to choose a doctor in New York.

Something about going to the doctor promotes this particular doctor's office until it's obvious I have only a few minutes left to live. At these times, blessedly, I don't have to grapple with the insuperable problem of deciding whether the doctor is competent enough for me to choose him as my own.

As a matter of fact, how often do you hear a patient speak ill of his doctor? When my old medical-school pals became too gray and calcified to divulge the straight dope on which doctors to choose and not choose, I turned to friends and colleagues who were sick a lot.

Leaving a doctor's office alive always makes my day. I assume my friends who can't get enough of doctors' offices come to believe it is medical genius that keeps them available to slaylight and bill collectors.

These people, always ready to denounce their fellow workers and colleagues as too incompetent to pour big water out of a boat, were almost universally awed by the high quality of their own doctors.

The truth, I fear, is that most of their doctors are only moderately competent while two or three may be highly dangerous bunglers, like those about whom my medical-school pals of long ago used to tell hilariously hair-raising tales.

Surely incompetence must be distributed in the medical profession at much the same rate as among other workers — carpenters, say, or journalists. Statistics would demand it, wouldn't they?

Probably close to make him my own doctor and make threats against Hillary Clinton if she tried to stop me. Yet, for all I know he could well be that nightmare imagined by the comedian George Carlin: the statistically inevitable worst doctor in the world, with whom somebody has an appointment tomorrow morning.

The Dave-Beth-Earnest Conglomerate

By Sarah Lyall
New York Times Service

MIAMI — If a true-to-life television show were made about Dave Barry, much of it would consist of Barry, a humor writer, sprawled in front of his computer screen, procrastinating.

Sometimes he would get up and play his electric guitar, a Fender Stratocaster. About four times a day, he might feel unwell and distract himself with a peanut butter sandwich (no jelly). And sometimes, he would admire one of the inexplicable items strewn about his office, like a plastic replica of "The Last Supper" with a clock stuck in the corner.

"A lot of people look at 'The Last Supper,' which is by Leonardo da Vinci, and they say, 'What's missing there is a clock,'" Barry said during an interview in his office, next to the laundry room in his airy new house in the heart of suburban South Miami.

"I'm sure that if he had only lived — or lived to see quartz technology developed — he would have definitely put a clock in."

Oddly enough, at least in his opinion, Barry will indeed be the subject of a new situation comedy on CBS this fall. Called "Dave's World," it is about a humor columnist for a Miami newspaper much like Barry's real employer, The Miami Herald, who is struggling to grow up in the face of such responsibilities as a wife, children and a job.

His books include "Dave Barry Does Japan," "Dave Barry's Only Travel Guide You'll Ever Need" and "Dave Barry Slept Here," a history book that includes the fact that Abraham Lincoln's home was a log cabin "that consisted entirely of one single log."

Some of the specific jokes they use are basically things I'd written in my columns," he said. "But I have to accept that since I've never written a plot, they have to provide one." (They also took away one of his two dogs and added a second child,



Dave Barry makes his living by taking prosaic ideas to incongruous extremes.

which might actually prove helpful for tax purposes, Barry said.)

He rejected the chance to write for the more than half a dozen books that have sold more than a million copies and, most recently, has been playing rock 'n' roll with a ragtag band of mostly famous writers called the Rock Bottom Remainders.

Being the subject of a situation comedy is a far cry from working as an effective writing instructor, which Barry once did. He also worked as a reporter in West Chester, Pennsylvania, assigned to cover "every aspect of sewage."

Barry, who won the Pulitzer Prize for commentary in 1988, said he had seen the "Dave's World" pilot, in which he is played by Harry Anderson. He is reserving judgment.

Barry makes his living by taking prosaic ideas to incongruous extremes. It is hard

laughter is a mechanism for dealing with it," he said.

Barry said that he is "a good 5 feet 9 inches, 5 feet 10 inches, or, as we say when we're that tall, 4 feet." He looks startlingly young, with a sweetly goofy demeanor and straight hair worn long in the back.

"The holiday of hair for me was the Beale era," he said. "It always looks like this. I go to this woman who she works and works at it and sprays and mouses it and it looks great. It looks like a grown-up had it. But then something — 'minutes later I see myself in a shopping center window, and it's back.'"

"The price? Twenty dollars, not including the cost of clearing the airport."

His house is vast, big and white and cool. Two things were particularly noticeable. Unpacked boxes were strewn everywhere, holdovers from several months ago when the Barrys and their son, Robby, 12, moved from their old house, which Hurricane Andrew had turned into, Barry said, "world of crud."

The walls were completely bare. After trying to pretend that he had unpacked while the rest of his family had not, Barry said: "Both Beth and I are terminally aesthetically impaired people. We never have anything on our walls. If we're really lucky, we'll move into a house, where there's still rectangles of dirt from where the other people had stuff on their walls, so we know where it should go."

In rarer two familiar characters from Barry's columns: Earnest, his large main dog, with long black hair and a dead, wagging tail, and Zippy, the smaller, back-up dog, who has a sand-colored coat and might well be a little slower mentally than Earnest. Earnest, who was named for her sincerity, likes to lie under Barry's desk and bark, while Zippy just waits for people to drop things for him to eat.

The dog on the television show is clearly smarter than my dogs, because on command it ran up and jumped on a bed," Barry said, leaning out his office window. Robby, in a wheelchair because of a broken leg, was being carried around the yard by some stringy teenage friends. "If you break any of his other bones," his father called, "I will personally have to kill you."

Barry loves Miami, having remained there despite numerous offers of jobs in Los Angeles, Washington and New York, but he is not averse to giving it the gentle hand time he gives everything else.

He describes a German tourist who met up with some car hijackers. Was she shot? He was asked. "They didn't shoot her," he said. "Let's be fair. They ran her over." Then he cheerily waved good-bye and said, "Whatever you do, don't get out of your car."

Barry said that while he doesn't think his life is aggressively funny, humor is born of the ordinary. "I think humor comes from noticing that the world is already strange and weird and scary, and

place him in the spectrum of American humor writers. He is more versatile than Erma Bombeck, sweeter than P. J. O'Rourke and sillier than just about everyone.

His mock transcript of the 1991 Clarence Thomas confirmation hearings, for instance, starred Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts hiding his face under a paper bag and the oatmeal-voiced Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina saying, through a translator, "Someone has colored my hair with what appears to be Tang breakfast drink."

In Barry's universe, every New York taxi driver has a posted sign saying, "Driver hates you," and English spelling is unusual because "our language is a rich verbal tapestry woven together from the tongues of the Greeks, the Latins, the Angles, the Klaxtons, the Celts, and many other ancient peoples, all of whom had severe drinking problems."

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PEOPLE

A West End Epitaph: Critics Raised a Stink

The Namur Island republic will have to find more fertile ground for its foreign investment program: Skip London's West End. The republic, whose principal export is guano, invested \$1.5 million (\$2.25 million) in the "Leonards," an imagined story of Leonardo da Vinci's love for Mona Lisa. "The audience who came loved the show, but the critics made a lot of cruel and unnecessary remarks about funding," said Nigel Everett of the Strand.

And another musical failed to survive the critics, this time in Berlin. "Where Have All the Flowers Gone," based on the life of Marlene Dietrich, folded after a three-month run in the late star's hometown. Critics panned the confusing story line, which jumped between Dietrich's career and modern German actors doing a Marlene show. It was revamped to eliminate the modern side of the story but still did not draw audiences. It's producer, Friedrich Koenig, who had hoped to keep the show on until the year 2000, said costs were too high and audiences too low to continue.

Lois Begley, the Harvard lawyer who became an award-winning novelist, is the new president of the American Center of PEN. Begley replaces Edmund Keeley.

Carol Burnett donned a hardhat and set out one of her Tarzan yell at the dusty, 12-acre (5-hectare) site construction site of an arts center. "Perfect acoustics," she said after surprising construction workers with the noise. Burnett and the actor Cliff Robertson then said \$600,000 had been raised this year to support the California Center for the Arts at Escondido.

Mary Courtney Kennedy, daughter of Ethel and the late Robert F. Kennedy, has married Paul Michael Hill, one of the Guildford Four, who were wrongfully imprisoned for IRA bombings. The private ceremony was in Belfast.

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WEATHER

Weather forecast section including maps of Europe, North America, and Asia, with temperature and precipitation data for various regions.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle section with clues for Across and Down, and a solution to the puzzle of July 1.

If you're going to travel all over the map, here's how to call from almost any point on it.

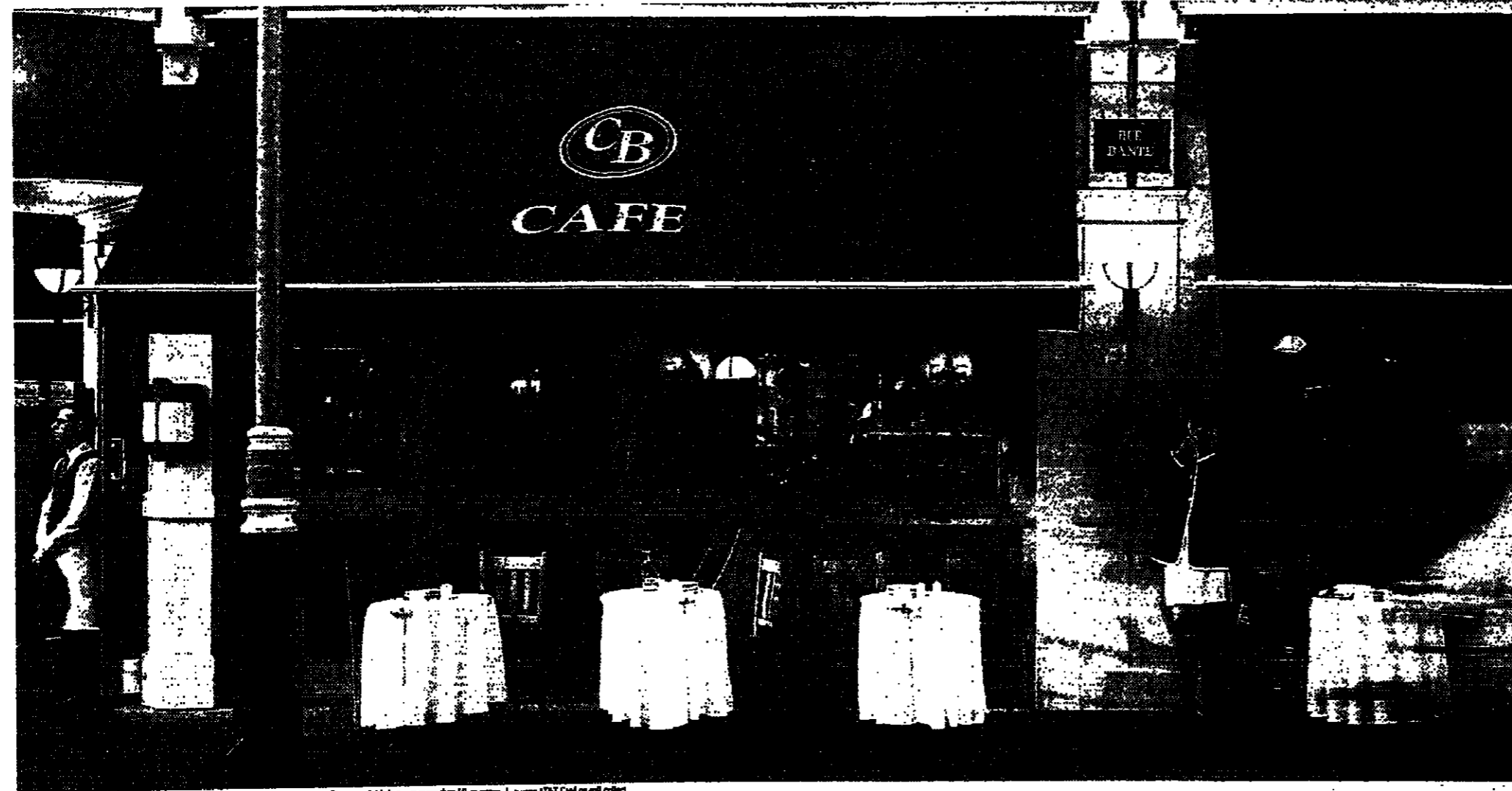


Table of AT&T Access Numbers for various countries, including phone numbers for international calls.

AT&T puts the world at your fingertips. Just dial the AT&T access number of the country you're calling from for quick, clear connections back to the U.S. and lots of other countries. International calling made simple is all part of The I Plan from AT&T.

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